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FARMERS DEMAND CREDIT BE GIVEN TO PRODUCERS

Policy of Reserve Board Criticized—Delegates to Conference Present Facts to Justify High Prices of Farm Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Justifying high prices for wheat, cotton and other commodities, on the ground that they covered only the cost of production, plus a small profit, and demanding that the credit of the country be extended to producers so that they could hold their commodities to prevent their falling into the hands of the speculators, representatives of farm organizations from all parts of the country, in conference here, are to continue in session today, endeavoring to solve problems which they assert are menacing agriculture.

Senators William J. Harris and Hoke Smith of Georgia went yesterday to the White House, on behalf of the farmers, and asked that the President call the Cabinet and Federal Reserve Board to a meeting with farmer delegates today, so that the matter of financial relief for the farmers could be talked over. The Senators were unable to see the President, but were told to put their request in the form of a letter, an answer to which would be given at 10 o'clock this morning. They were given to understand that the reply would be favorable.

Discrimination Charged

The point made by Ellison D. Smith, senator from South Carolina, at yesterday afternoon's session of the conference, was that wheat and cotton were as eligible as the basis for government loans as any other business commodities in the country, and that they are being discriminated against.

"When these commodities are in storage and receipts have been obtained for them, the Federal Reserve Board has no right to say that it will not discount these receipts," he declared.

"If 40-cent cotton and \$3 wheat are speculative, who is to say so?" demanded Senator Smith, "the man who muscled it out of the man who figures it out? We are tired of asking the appointed creatures of the administrative law to interpret the law. Find out what your rights are under the law, and demand them, or get officers that will."

Senator Smith said that he was tired of all this talk about whether the government would frown on this or that project. "Who is the government?" he asked. "The people are the government."

Government Policy Criticized

J. S. Wanamaker, president of the American Cotton Growers Association, asserted that the policy of government recredits was killing agriculture. If not reversed, the only thing for producers to do is to strike. The farmers, he said, are trying to get to the point of marketing as the world needs it, to get the same skill in selling that they have in producing. If they rush all their cotton on the market in a month, he declared that a speculative market would be created.

"The government and every one should help us to stabilize prices. When we can hold our cotton and sell one-twelfth of it each month to the mills we shall be nearer a stable condition."

Mr. Wanamaker insisted that farmers should have credit facilities on bonded warehouse receipts. If the producers have to sell today they will have to take less than the price of production.

"The Federal Reserve Board was established to afford elasticity," he said. "It has the power. It was given power to break panics, and it also has power to make them. Panic is here now, made by the Federal Reserve Board."

The cotton growers, he said, had been appealed to to raise larger crops as a public duty, and they had responded to this appeal. The world needs more, if it can get it. The producers should be provided with facilities in selling in the domestic markets and for exporting.

Position of the Farmers

Other speakers said that they had been told by their banks that if they sold their cotton to the mills at once they could receive loans, but if they held it they could not.

Benjamin C. Marsh insisted that there was no panic in America and no need for farmers to strike, but that farmers do want to get out of their products the cost of production and a reasonable profit. "The farmers have an unseizable position and can call the bluff of the Federal Reserve Board," he said. "There is no possible inflation in issuing credit for existing wealth." Mr. Marsh said that the predatory interests had kept the producers and consumer apart, and he begged the farmers not to lend themselves to further such a scheme.

Farmers are asking only an equal opportunity in the business world, said John Tromble, of the Kansas Farmers Union. At a recent conference in Kansas City, the secretaries of agriculture of Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska figured out the cost of production of 1920 wheat as \$21.56 an acre in those three states. It cost the managing tenant of whom there are more than 50 per cent on the farms

in Kansas \$27.0 a bushel to produce the wheat after he had given two-fifths to the landlord. Mr. Tromble said that the conference favored holding wheat for a reasonable price. Three dollars a bushel just about paid for the labor and expense, not allowing for deterioration of soil or fertilizers. It is now selling for from \$1.50 to \$1.65 a bushel.

"The food supply of the world is in more danger than most people think," said Mr. Tromble. "England needs about 480,000,000 bushels and the United States and Canada are the only countries in the world with a surplus, about 320,000,000 bushels. Two cargoes have been shipped to Argentina within three weeks. Australia has an embargo." He asserted that we are going to go hungry for meat. There are no hogs on 40 per cent of the farms and cattle are 33 per cent short.

"In every state there are vacant farms," said Mr. Tromble. "There is great prosperity in the towns, but who is filling up those towns? Every removal from country to city means one less producer and one more consumer."

Albert Tumlin, of Cave Spring, Georgia, banker and farmer, said that the farmers of Floyd County, Georgia, had asked the President and the Attorney-General to proceed against the Federal Reserve Board.

Credit Needed

Other speakers declared that the policy of contraction and deflation adopted by the Federal Reserve Board was inimical to the farmers' interests and also to those of the consumer.

A letter written by Secretary Houston some time ago was read and criticized. In it, the Secretary of the Treasury said that he did not favor government credits for the sale of raw products to European countries, and that he did not favor the President issuing a call for a board to devise means for extending volunteer credits.

Opinion varied as to the best means of halting the downward trend of prices of farm products, but the delegates agreed that something must be done to give the farmer credit so that he may hold his commodities and sell them on more favorable terms. Emphasis was laid on the fact that this would not add to the cost to the consumer, but, on the contrary, would lessen it, since it would remove the opportunities for speculation between the producer and consumer, facilitated by the ease with which middlemen now obtain loans.

SIGNIFICANT MOVE OF TRANSPORT MEN

British Workers' Plan to Amalgamate 24 Trade Unions, With View to Strengthen Hands of Executive in Case of Disputes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—While the miners are balloting on the datum line proposals of the coal owners and, from the results already published, are so far going against the datum, the "Triple Alliance" of miners, railwaymen and transport workers' unions, is attempting to consolidate its power and effectiveness. The weakness in the Triple Alliance revealed by the inability of the Transport Workers Federation to state definitely whether it would or would not be able to support the miners' strike has speedily led to action with the object of remedying this defect.

As a result, one of the most interesting and important efforts in industrial organization will shortly be made, the Labor representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. A ballot vote is to be taken on a scheme to amalgamate 24 trade unions which are affiliated to the Federation. If this was successful, a great single union, with a membership of nearly 500,000, would be established.

The weakness referred to arose from the fact that the affiliated transport unions possess complete autonomy, and each union could therefore decide for itself whether or not it would take part in the strike. The executives could even refuse to take the ballot, even though the federation recommended this course.

Last week, ballot papers asking all members to vote for or against the amalgamation of all unions, were prepared. According to English law, trade unions cannot amalgamate unless each union concerned gives a specified vote in favor of this course. Not long ago, an effort was made to form one big engineering union by the amalgamation of 18 separate organizations, but only eight gave the necessary majority. These now form an amalgamated engineering union which hopes in time to persuade the others to join it.

The transport workers' scheme is even more ambitious, and probably only partial fusion will be achieved at the first attempt. The scheme does not include three seamen's unions, which are taking a ballot on a proposal to form a separate amalgamated union for seamen only. If the transport workers' scheme were successful, the new union would comprise dock and canal workers, motor drivers, carters, busmen, and tramway employees all over the kingdom.

The Triple Alliance would then be in a position to call for a general agreement on policy in a general industrial dispute, to declare for joint action and to organize it from the offices of the three central executives. This would give to the Triple Alliance power possessed by no other industrial organization in the world.

CHANGES IN INDIAN ARMY ADVOCATED

Esher Commission Proposes Far-reaching Reforms on a Basis of Gradual Approach of India Toward Dominion Status

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The recently issued Esher report on the reorganization of the Indian Army has come in for some very severe criticism in both the British and Indian press. Sweeping denunciations have been made stating that it is an attempt—to cite The London Times—"to hand over the army of India and consequently half India's War Office control."

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a government official that the Army in India Committee's report is a far-reaching measure that will, when adopted, greatly increase the efficiency of the Indian Army as a whole, and also render more effective the cooperation of the Indian Army administration with that of the Imperial General Staff.

The report is framed on a basis consistent with the gradual approach of India towards dominion status, with relaxation by degrees of the control of the Secretary of State, as well as of the British Parliament over the Government of India. The effect of the report, when in operation, would be to place the commander-in-chief in India in constant and intimate touch with his chief in London. At the same time the Secretary of State for India would be kept fully informed of all proceedings. The Governor-General-in-Council and commanders-in-chief in India would be given greater latitude in matters affecting internal military administration.

Organization Out of Date

These reforms, it was stated, would certainly create greater contentment among not only the commissioned officers, but also the rank and file of the Indian Army. The Christian Science Monitor's representative was informed that it was owing to the experiences of service during the operations in Mesopotamia that the recent cumbersome administration of the Indian Army was brought to light. The commission appointed to inquire into this also exposed the out-of-date organizations and faulty equipment of the Indian Army.

The report deals with the lack of cooperation from the India Office in London and states: "We are at the same time confronted with evidence of the continued reluctance of the India Office to relinquish into the hands of the Government of India greater freedom in the administration of the army, even in cases where this could be done without compromising the administration of the army at home."

The committee consisted of Viscount Esher, as chairman, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and other well-known Anglo-Indians, with General C. M. Waghstaff as secretary. Two Indian members were added to the committee on its arrival in India, Sir Krishna Gupta and Sir Umar Hayat Khan.

Nationalist Viewpoint

Unfavorable criticism of the report comes from Nationalist quarters. Syud Hossain, a prominent member of the extreme Indian Nationalist Party, informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it is a brazen attempt to put the Indian Army under the control of the British War Office. The committee's report, he said, disregards the whole constitutional basis of the Government of India and is an incredible encroachment on the domain of imperialistic policy. Regarded from the Indian Nationalist viewpoint, he continued, the proposals of the committee assume a grave aspect. They are clearly directed against the Indian Government having any voice in the disposal of her army or her military policy.

Mr. Hossain takes great exception to many of the members forming the committee, also to the fact that Lord Esher, who lent his name as chairman, did not visit India with his committee when drawing up the report. Exception is also taken to Sir Michael O'Dwyer on the ground that he was Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at the time of the Amritsar troubles and approved of General Dyer's action. Mr. Hossain states that the Indian National Congress stands solidly against the Esher report and will do all in its power to render it ineffective.

Objects of Non-Cooperation

The Indian National Congress also upholds Mr. Gandhi in his program of non-cooperation with the British administration. It is prepared to advocate the withdrawal of all children and teachers from the government schools and all men from the government offices and finally approves the resignations of the native police force. The objects of non-cooperation, he stated, are twofold; first, to secure punishment of persons responsible for the Punjab outrages; second, fulfillment of promises made to all Muhammadans that the situations of all sacred shrines in Persia, Mesopotamia and Syria should be free from violation and remain under Muhammadan rule. Until these two clauses are fulfilled, all cooperation will be withdrawn from the British Government in India, he concludes.

SOCIALIST GROUPS CONVENE IN GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—The annual congresses of the German Socialist parties, which opened today, police precautions are represented as being of the Independent or Extremist Socialists at Halle—are arousing great public interest here. At Halle, the Extremists must decide to accept or reject Nicholas Lenin's harsh conditions of admission to the Third Communist International, and a heated debate, in keeping with the violence of the controversy which has raged on the subject, is expected tomorrow.

In view of the threats of local Communists to disturb the congress, special precautions have been adopted. Communist agitators are represented as having instigated a great strike of municipal workers, which began today in Saxony, and which has involved close on 600 workers. Leipzig, Dresden, Plauen, and other centers are without gas, electricity, water and tramway services, and great demonstrations of strikes took place this morning. In spite of the local inconveniences caused, the strikes in Saxony so far possess no political significance.

ACTIVITY OF GREEK TROOPS REPORTED

Two Divisions of Greek Army Leave Constantinople—Georgia Favors Federation With Armenia for Defense

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Two divisions of Greek troops have recently been landed at Trebizond, on the Black Sea, to assist the Armenians, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative Georgian quarters. The object of this landing is to compel the Turks to abandon their advance on Artvin and Batum under the threat of having their lines of communication cut by the Greeks. It is also expected to act as an effective check on the Turkish advance toward Kars. This fulfillment of the statement recently made by Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies, that it was to the interest of Greece to help Armenia in her struggle against Turkey, will greatly assist in settling peace in the Caucasus.

The Christian Science Monitor's representative was informed that the Soviet troops have been withdrawn from Azerbaijan and have been sent to the Ukraine to face the advance of General Wrangel's forces. The threat from this source having been withdrawn in the east, Georgia is now demobilizing her army, but should she receive a request from the Allies for her help on behalf of Armenia, against the Turks or Azerbaijan against the Soviet Government she will at once give that help. The Georgians believe that when the Tartars of Azerbaijan, now fighting with the Red troops against Poland, return to Azerbaijan, they, being tired of their experiences with the Red troops, will favor release from Soviet rule.

Georgia favors federation with Armenia and Azerbaijan as the only security against Turkish and Soviet Russian influence. The Tartars of Azerbaijan also favor this alliance, but practically their whole fighting strength has been transferred to the Polish front. Until recently, Soviet troops were in occupation of Azerbaijan. Every confidence was expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Georgia's ability to march on Baku and clear the whole country of Soviets.

Meanwhile, the Greek military enterprise at Trebizond will be watched with the keenest interest by Georgia, and the hope is entertained that the campaign may prove as effective as that conducted by the Greeks further west in Asia Minor and in Thrace. Inquiries made by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the Greek legation in London elicited the response that no information regarding the landing of Greek troops at Trebizond had yet been received at the legation, but, in view of Mr. Venizelos' asserted friendship toward the Armenians, action of this nature was not deemed unlikely.

Greeks Land at Ismid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Constantinople News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Greek divisions which embarked at Constantinople for Trebizond have landed at Ismid, on the Sea of Marmora, and replaced the British troops there according to information reaching this city from one of The Christian Science Monitor's Greek correspondents. The change of destination, it is said, followed upon the strong objections made by Italy and France to the Athens Government sending military aid to the Armenians along the shores of the Black Sea.

CLOSING DOWN MINES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Tuesday).—The "Tidens Tegn" reports from Trondheim that the board of directors of the Roera copper mines has resolved to stop work and dismiss all laborers on the ground that the mines do not pay to work, owing to the high wages and cost of materials.

BARRED CHILDREN INVITED TO RETURN

Following Suits Against School Principal, Chicago Official Is Ready to Admit Children Who Refused Medical Inspection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Following the filing last week of three damage suits for \$10,000 each in the Circuit Court of Cook County against Miss Mary McMahon, principal of the Irving Park School, as a result of the exclusion from the school of the three children of M. J. Matthes, who refused to submit to medical inspection, the following letter has been received by Mr. Matthes from Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health of the City of Chicago:

"A sufficient length of time has elapsed since your children were excluded from school to make it reasonably certain that if at the time they were excluded any contagion from a contagious disease remained in the children it has now disappeared, and the children can return to school with safety to others."

"I am, of course, gratified at the opinion you kindly volunteer," said Mrs. M. J. Matthes in replying yesterday to the health commissioner's letter to her husband, who is not in the city, "to the effect that my children are probably free from contagious disease, regarding it as a personal tribute to their mother, and an expression of confidence in her ability, since of your own knowledge you could know nothing as to their condition."

"I should regret to have anyone charge them with being a menace to others at any time when I send them outside of the home."

"Had your communication any bearing on the question of their school attendance it would require further comment. As it has not, I can only take it as an expression of a benevolent and bountiful nature that you have written as you have."

"Dr. Robertson is merely trying to save his face," said Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League of Chicago, which organization, together with the Medical Liberty League, is backing the suits, "talking about 'contagion,' since there was no sickness in the Matthes family nor any question of sickness."

"On the other hand, for anything he can know, the children may have contracted disease since they presented themselves at school. But in a legal sense he has nothing to do with the matter."

Dr. Robertson's letter, said Mrs. Little, will not cause withdrawal of the suits.

"Medical inspection of school children should be refused, resisted, and driven from our public schools," said Mrs. Little. "It is an assault upon the person. It is an interference between family and family physician. It is an invasion of the home; for, the parent in sending his child to school does not surrender his control over that child, except to the teacher or other proper school authority, and then only for the purposes for which the school exists—education and the discipline necessary thereto. The teacher has no other legal authority over the child and such authority as he has he cannot delegate to another."

Child Is Reinstated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

MARLBOROUGH, Massachusetts.—Reinstatement of Eleanor Martin in school quickly followed her exclusion when the school physician, who had demanded a renewal of her vaccination exemption certificate, learned that the law of Massachusetts does not protect officials in the committing of such exclusions. Though the child had an exemption certificate the year previous.

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TERMS OF TRUCE BETWEEN SOVIETS AND POLES ISSUED

Outline of Conditions Shows That Arrangements Have Been Made for Frontiers, Transport and Trade Conventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett and Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who held the rank of lieutenant-generals during the war as commanders of troops in the American expeditionary forces, will be summoned before a congressional committee at the coming session to explain the alleged needless fighting on Armistice Day, according to a statement yesterday by Charles T. Hallinan, of the American Union Against Militarism, who expected that much important information would be derived from the sessions.

Mr. Hallinan also said that the union was sending out to Labor organizations throughout the country an appeal to oppose candidates for Congress who favor war with Mexico and universal military service. Those men who vote "with the big army crowd," the union says, "are building the framework for peace-time conscription and the next war."

"That crowd," the statement says, "may be clearly distinguished by its vote for the army reorganization bill this spring, which has saddled us with a permanent military caste of 17,000 officers, as compared with 4000 officers four years ago."

Mr. Hallinan believes that the coming Congress, if it wishes to do so, will be much more free than usual to enact legislation of an unpopular character, since the electorate will, after the coming election, have no further check over it for two years. Those who are reelected will consider themselves endorsed by their constituents and those who are defeated will be beyond rebuke from the voters in their districts.

The union announces that it has reason to believe that the election of Mr. Harding will be followed by the selection of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood as Secretary of War, asserting that this is generally expected in political circles. The union looks upon the possibility as an alarming departure from American traditions, in that it would remove the department wholly from civilian control.

"The appointment of a military man to be Secretary of War is not only contrary to all precedents," it is said, "but removes the last faint vestige of civilian control of the huge war machine now being rapidly constructed in this country."

The Polish army will advance to the frontier line, in places where that has not already been reached (in the north) and will remain in position where the frontier has been reached, or passed (in the south) till the ratifications have been exchanged (21 days), when it will withdraw to the frontier.

Terms of Truce

Russo-Polish Settlement to Be Held Binding for 21 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Through the United States Commission at Riga the State Department received yesterday a complete outline of the terms of the armistice conditions between Soviet Russia and the Republic of Poland. The armistice, according to the report to the department, was to be signed at 7 p. m. yesterday, to become effective at 12 midnight next Monday and to be binding for 21 days, with two days' advance notice required of intention to break it.

If the armistice is not broken within the 21 days prescribed, it is then automatically prolonged until a treaty of peace settling the Russo-Polish differences has been ratified. During the time that final peace negotiations are in progress, neither of the parties to the agreement may break it without giving 14 days advance notice. Under the armistice terms each party guarantees not to interfere in the internal affairs of the other. Following is the statement from the department:

"The official armistice line begins at Disna, along the river Dvina, from the frontier between Latvia and Russia, to a point about eight kilometers east of Disna, thence to Orykhnovs, then continuing near Kulitschi, thence southwest, passing slightly east of Dokhokitsky, then southeast of Dolgino, thence south again, passing 30 kilometers west of Minsk, south again along the rivers Lan and Striga; from there south-west to Ostrog, and then south to the river Zbrucz to its confluence with the Dniester. Russia and the Ukraine renounce all claims to territory west of this line. Poland renounces all claims to territories to the east of this line."

Internal Interference Barred

"Article 2 obliges both parties to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of each other, and after the present agreement is ratified they pledge themselves not to support foreign military action taken by any nation against either the one or the other."

"Article 3 provides for the choice of

citizenship on the part of nationals of both parties in territory affected by the armistice, and Article 4 protects the rights of citizens of each party in the other's country.

"Both parties agree to renounce all claims and indemnities for war expenses under Article 5.

"The treatment of civilian and military prisoners is covered by Articles 6 to 9 inclusive. Article 6 dealing with the exchange of prisoners, Article 7 establishing mixed commissions to arrange the return of civilian prisoners taken as hostages, Article 8 providing an immediate discontinuance of all measures heretofore taken against civilian prisoners held as hostages, and a general amnesty being declared under Article 9.

Liquidation of Claims

"The final treaty, when concluded, will contain provisions governing liquidation of any claims that finally may be allowed, according to an agreement entered into under Article 10. Article 11 pledges both parties to negotiate conventions regulating commerce, navigation, sanitary regulations, post-office and telegraph communication between the two countries. Article 12 binds both parties to include in the final peace treaty provisions for transit rights for Poland through Russian and Ukrainian territory and vice versa for Russia and the Ukraine through Polish territory.

"The formal statement of the armistice is given in Article 13, while the last four articles, from 14 to 17 inclusive, provide the machinery of ratification. Under Article 14 Russia and the Ukraine accept all obligations and rights that belong to the territories east of the armistice line, which territories have now been renounced by Poland. Both parties are pledged by Article 15 to undertake immediately negotiations for the final peace treaty. The official text of the armistice, under the terms of Article 16, is to be published simultaneously in the Polish, Russian and Ukrainian languages. The treaty of armistice, under the terms of the final article, No. 17, is to be ratified by both parties within 15 days, and the ratifications are to be officially exchanged at Libau."

WEALTH IN GEORGIA'S UNDRAINED LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—That there are at least 8,000,000 acres of undrained land in this State, which holds enormous wealth, is the opinion of Judge Newton A. Morris, of Marietta, vice-president of the National Drainage Congress, which is to hold its annual meeting in this city on November 10-12. Compiling statistics from figures of the geological survey of Georgia and the United States Department of Agriculture, Judge Morris shows that, by draining, there are a number of acres in each county in Georgia which may be turned from the present status of non-productive waste lands into fertile, valuable soil. Drainage, in Judge Morris' opinion, is one of the most vital projects in Georgia today. He states that there are many millions of feet of fine timber rotting away, because it is impossible to get to it. Of the 8,000,000 acres now undrained, Judge Morris estimates that at least 7,500,000 can be reclaimed.

NEW YORK TO EXTEND COAL FRAUD INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With the issuance of a general statement to public utility companies condemning as "pernicious" practices such as obtaining coal on priority orders for emergency public use and then selling it at speculative profits, the city of New York, represented by Lewis Nixon, public service commissioner, has indicated its intention to cooperate with the federal government in bringing to light and prosecuting such frauds as the confession of Harry P. Wood, former operating engineer of the Brooklyn Edison Company, has revealed. Representatives of almost every public utility company in New York attended a public service hearing here yesterday.

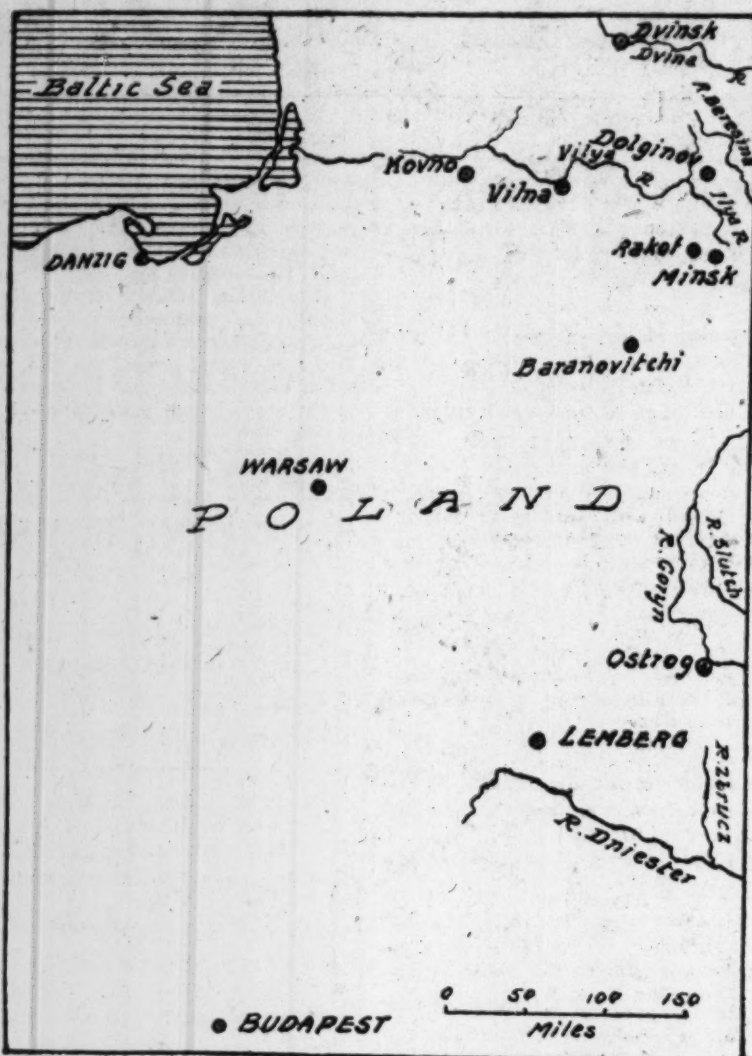
CANADA'S MINING PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—There are prospects that 1920 will be a banner year in certain departments of the Canadian mining industry. This is especially true of coal and gold mining. In 1919 the production of coal, through strikes, fell off to the extent of 1,500,000 tons below the 1918 output. But this year the strikes have not been of a serious nature, the result being that for the first three months the production was 500,000 tons over that for the same period last year. Since then even greater efforts have been made to stimulate production, and it is quite possible that the 1,500,000 tons lost in 1919 may be made up by the end of the year. In northern Ontario the production of gold has already reached figures very close to the production for the whole of last year, which was valued at \$10,000,000. The importance of this branch of industry is not generally realized, but during the last 10 years the value of gold taken out in northern Ontario is placed at \$63,000,000. During the last eight years the dividends paid by the mines in the Porcupine and Kirkland are placed at \$63,000,000.

'SOUTH AMERICAN "RACE DAY"'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Tribute to Spain, the mother country, was paid throughout the Spanish-speaking countries of South America yesterday in many celebrations in honor of the anniversary of the discovery of America, which is called "Race Day." The celebration here consisted of a parade and oratorical exercises under auspices of the Spanish patriotic society.



Poland's eastern frontier

Boundary between Poland, Russia and the Ukraine, as agreed at Riga conference, in the first articles of armistice, begins on the River Dvina, at the top of the map, and crosses the River Beresina. It then descends, passing east of Dolgino, following the River Ily, passing Rakof and proceeding thence west of Minsk south to the River Goryn, east of Ostrogo and along the River Zbrucz to its confluence with the Dniester.

PREMIERS CONFER ON PEACE TREATY

Belgian Prime Minister Understood to Be Upholding French Policy on London Visit

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Great interest is being taken in the interview between Leon Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, and Mr. Lloyd George at London, and the French demands are clearly defined. London is asked to accept, first, the choice of Brussels instead of Geneva as the meeting place of the experts to consider the German indemnity; second, that the Allied experts, who will encounter the Germans at this conference, shall be chosen from among the members of the Reparations Commission; third, that the conference of the government chiefs, which will then study the report of the experts, will confine itself to the making of suggestions; fourth, that the Reparations Commission shall, notwithstanding such suggestions, remain in full possession of the supreme powers conferred upon it by the treaty.

It is hoped that Mr. Delacroix will in this matter be an advocate of the French view and will convince Mr. Lloyd George of the need of following this procedure. It is understood that there is no diplomatic friction, in spite of some difference of opinion between Paris and London, and that, in recent relations, no unpleasant incidents have arisen.

The French Government is now examining the observations made by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. Delacroix, and it is anticipated that Mr. Delacroix will again see Mr. Lloyd George when the opinion of the French Government has been conveyed to him. The result of the negotiations is not expected to be known until tomorrow.

As seen here, the situation resolves itself into this question—are the Allies still sufficiently in accord to impose upon Germany the conditions of the Versailles Treaty, or will France be compelled, owing to these divergencies of view, to discuss with Germany on an equality the clauses which are of vital importance in French eyes?

PROSECUTION OF LABOR FEDERATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Although the prosecution of the Confédération Générale du Travail, which is held to be an illegal association, proceeds slowly, it has, nevertheless, not been abandoned, and a new interrogatory of Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the federation, has taken place. The directors of the federation reply by protesting against the prosecution, which they qualify as a political maneuver. They invoke the semi-official collaboration which preceded governments sought with them. They propose, if the case ever reaches the courts, to call as witnesses of this collaboration a number of politicians, among them Mr. Clemenceau. Mr. Clemenceau is, of course, on a voyage to India, and, if it is necessary to summon him, the affair cannot be settled until a remote date.

A MEMORIAL FOR MISS EDITH CAVELL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—On the fifth anniversary of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell in Brussels, which fell due today, Princess Clementine of Belgium unveiled on the Thames Embankment, in the gardens opposite Cleopatra's Needle, a memo-

OUTLOOK IN MEXICO DECLARED BRIGHT

Returning Investigator Reports Opportunities for Investment in Lands and Industries—Cordial Attitude Toward United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Mexico offers the biggest and richest market in the world, and the greatest opportunities for American business men; her natural resources cannot be exaggerated," said John F. Barry, a newspaper man who has lived many years in Mexico and just returned from several months spent in visiting all parts of that country.

"Mexico is settling down to a period of quiet and prosperity after 10 years of revolutions, and both present economic conditions and prospects are excellent," Mr. Barry said.

Present Régime Indorsed

"Provisional President de la Huerta is popular, a 'grande presidente,' as a banker in Monterey put it, talking with me recently, and it is the general belief that General Obregon, who will take office as President on December 1, will be still greater. Every one seems assured that he will be conservative and constructive. He has the confidence of both American and Mexican business men in Mexico.

"Mexico must have a loan of about \$200,000,000 to rebuild her railroads and rehabilitate the country in general. But Mexico cannot float a loan of any kind until her government is recognized and she will not get that recognition until Article 27 of the Constitution, imposed by former President Carranza, is repealed. That article gives the government power to expropriate lands not being worked, and is practically confiscatory. It means that if, in the oil fields, operations are for any reason temporarily suspended, the government may step in and take the lands. Or if but one section of a property, which the American owner has purchased legally, is being worked and the other allowed to rest temporarily, the government may, under this act, confiscate the part lying fallow and give it to some one else.

Oil-Land Development

"At the present time, only about 9000 square miles of Mexico's probable 200,000 square miles of oil lands are being worked and few of the wells are running at full capacity, because of lack of transportation facilities. If they were producing at full capacity, they would yield twice the product of all the oil fields of the United States. It is certain that if President de la Huerta is not able satisfactorily to settle the oil question and other problems arising from Article 27, that is one of the first things that General Obregon will attempt."

Mr. Barry said that Mexico's sugar plantations covered a territory five times the size of the whole island of Cuba. Also that her cotton crop would make a record of 1,000,000 bales this year, in spite of the fact that about 30 per cent of it had been lost. As for her great mineral deposits, gold, silver, iron, etc., they had been only scratched.

"Intelligent men in Mexico realize that they need help from the United States, money, machinery and the assistance of technical men in developing the country's extraordinary resources," he said. "Mexico is one of the few countries in the world which can afford to buy American goods, because the rate of exchange favors Mexico more than it has done for 10 years. One reason is that Mexico is on a strictly metallic currency basis. She has no paper money. Also her per capita foreign debt is one of the smallest in the world; she owes only about \$350,000,000. The exact amount will not be known until there is a national stocktaking and the total amount of foreign claims is definitely settled.

"At the present time, there is, all over the country, a more friendly feeling toward Americans than even

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in the days of Porfirio Diaz, for the Mexicans now realize the power of the United States, and respect it. The United States is taking about 80 per cent of Mexico's exports, and the country's foreign trade, although at a low ebb on account of the many revolutions, is rated as \$300,000,000, according to President de la Huerta's message at the opening of the present Congress. The present government, which has the confidence of the people, is the best since that of Porfirio Diaz."

Mr. Barry added that, although Mexico's lumber industry was now in its infancy, it would one day be of great importance, as the country has not only large tracts of tropical forests, but also great quantities of fir, spruce, pine, and other woods which gave promise of furnishing pulpwood for paper manufacture. Agriculture and cattle-raising offer limitless opportunities, he said. As at last Francisco Villa had been definitely eliminated as a menace, he expected greater activity in the northern mining districts of Chihuahua and Durango, formerly Villa's favorite stamping ground.

NEW VOTERS MAKE PROBLEM FOR TOWNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—With the increase in voters brought by equal suffrage, adherence to the New England form of town meeting, under which every citizen has a direct voice in the local government, may necessitate a change in the constitution of the Commonwealth, according to the opinion expressed at the office of the Attorney-General. The majority of towns do not have a meeting place large enough to hold the added number of voters, and official opinion holds that it would be impossible to allow a town to rent a hall in a nearby city in that it would provide voters unable to make the necessary trip with grounds to claim disenfranchisement.

Under the present state law limited town meetings, for which a widely representative body is elected to decide town questions, are restricted to towns having more than 12,000 population, and are permitted only on application of the town and approval of the Legislature. Extension of this privilege to towns having 5000 or more population is recommended by the Attorney-General's office as a necessary constitutional amendment, and it is also felt that it may be essential to devise other means of solving the situation created by the old town meeting system of government.

LARGE SUGAR BEET RETURNS

OXNARD, California.—Approximately \$1,000,000 has just been paid by the sugar beet growers in this vicinity, by the American Beet Sugar Company. This is the largest sum paid in years, and is based on the factory selling at 12 cents per pound net. In some cases, where the sugar content is high, growers are receiving \$25 a ton for beets.

BEE RANCH NETS \$10,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

ESCONDIDO, California.—Ami Golsh, an American Indian, with a bee ranch in the Rincon reservation, 20 miles north of this city, is the largest producer of honey in this county, his yield this season being 33 tons. This is the product of 900 stands of bees, and will net about \$10,000.

CARINTHIA'S PLEBISCITE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday).—The plebiscite for the southern zone of Carinthia has resulted in a large majority for Austria. The voting passed off without incident.



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CANADIAN APPEAL AGAINST TARIFF

Federal Commission Urged by Saskatchewan Government to Revise the Tariff Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Government, represented by the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General and the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, which has 23,000 farmers shareholders, represented by the Hon. George Langely, demanded a reduction in the tariff at a hearing here before the Federal Tariff Commission. While Mr. Turgeon emphasized the importance of a downward revision as vital to the existence of the farming industry, Mr. Langely was specific to the extent of suggesting a reduction of the existing tariff by one-third in the aggregate.

Contending that the manufacturers had taken advantage of the tariff to levy tribute for themselves upon the people, Mr. Turgeon referred to the investigation of the Board of Commerce instituted under the Combines and Fair Prices Act. The act save the government power to suspend protection to any industry which might be found to be abusing the privilege or to reduce it so as to bring it into reasonable competition. The Saskatchewan Government, said Mr. Turgeon, had prepared a case at considerable length to submit to this tribunal, when its activities suddenly ceased.

The Attorney-General deprecated any proposal to create a permanent tariff commission to advise the government from time to time, suggesting that it was favorable that those matters should remain vested solely in the hands of the people's representatives. Mr. Langely declared that the commission, in considering the case of the farmers, should take no cognizance of the farmers' earnings during war. Himself and the Hon. Charles Dunning, acting as a commissioner on grain marketing in 1913, had discovered that the farmers were making a bare living and many of them not that. And these conditions, he maintained, were bound to return within the next year or two. The findings of the commission, he said, had been corroborated by Sir George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. Brown, western superintendent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Langely submitted the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture as a guide for the government in its fiscal policy.

ENFORCING LIQUOR LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—So strongly does the Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General for the Province of Ontario,

feel in regard to temperance matters, that he is now insisting that applicants for positions on the provincial police force must state in their applications whether or not they are total abstainers. In order to enforce the liquor laws of the province, 30 new recruits for the provincial police force are being employed and for the first time in the history of the force applicants are being officially asked whether or not they indulge in alcoholic liquors as beverages.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS DEFINE PROGRAM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—At the Socialist Congress at Reggio, a deputy named Modigliani made a statement concerning the future program of the Socialists. The first point in the program is agrarian revolution, and the second, transformation of all industries into cooperative associations. Mr. Soleri, Secretary of Supply, stated that the situation in Italy regarding the food supply was very grave, and the crisis was unquestionably worse than a lost battle. It would be necessary to spend 7,000,000,000 lire in order to buy wheat from abroad. He announces that measures would be taken to deal with the crisis, including the increase in the price of bread and the new tax on wine.

The congress, which was attended by the deputies, Mr. Modigliani, Mr. Turati and Mr. Treves, passed a resolution indicating the necessity of the Socialist Party remaining united and assuming power as soon as possible under the monarchy.

FRENCH PLANS FOR WINTER PROVISIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Council of Ministers, presided over by President Millerand, this morning discussed measures for meeting the new crisis in the provisioning of France and of preventing the continual raising of prices. It appears that it is not intended, as proposed, to impose restrictions on the consumption of meat, if it can be avoided. Instructions are given to encourage increased importation of frozen meat, which will be subjected to a fixed price.

Development of fishing is to take place, and the transport system to be improved. Exportation of milk, butter, cheese, potatoes, and other commodities will be prohibited. Profiteers are to be punished and regulations already laid down regarding prices are to be rigorously observed. It is hoped that these measures, supplemented by local measures, will suffice, though the outlook for the winter is worse than anticipated.

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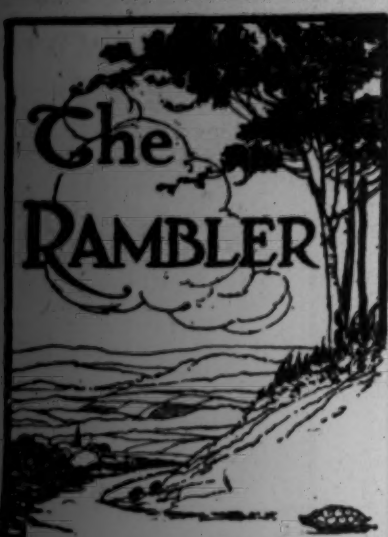
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A New Anthology

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Although not an author or even an anthology-maker, I should, nevertheless, like to make an anthology illustrative of the status of the donkey in (I will modestly limit my subject) English literature. Of course, I should have to go rather far back to days that long preceded the invention of the word "donkey"—at least as far back as medieval religious drama. Perhaps, for the benefit of those interested in origins, I should begin with the Processus Prophetarum and that curious offshoot, the little Balaam play with its stage property, the hollow wooden figure of an ass, through whose mouth the priest concealed within the framework spoke. And naturally I should have to include the record of the delightful Feast of the Ass at Beauvais, where the congregation chanted "Hinnam (Hee-Haw)" three times, instead of making the usual responses.

Then, in place of lingering with Wordsworth over the picture of "heavenly Una with her milk-white lamb," I should remind my readers that Spenser's "lovely Lady," that is Truth, rides "Upon a lowly Ass more white than snow"; and I should try to make them feel that that Spenser must have wished that line to connote. Even for him, a Puritan, the ass was symbolic. Had it not stood beside the Manger and carried the Holy Family into Egypt and borne the Master when he triumphantly entered Jerusalem?

Though I like the early references, in our literature, to the ass, because they are of ritualistic origin and without depreciatory intent, and though I am not interested in the part played by the ass in satirical writing, I could not by any means exclude from my anthology the scenes in which Bottom is "translated." In "A Midsummer Night's Dream" the satirical tradition deriving from classical fables and proverbs serves to keep the rollicking humor above the level of mere farce, and slightly to intellectualize the fantastic poetry of fairyland. It is a pretty absurd world in which Titania makes a garland of musk roses for Bottom's sleek, smooth head—as wise, as it is beautiful—and in which he, past master of braying, no doubt, cries, "I have a reasonable good ear in music."

If I were an author I should like to write a whole book on the treatment of animals in the literature of the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth century, and I think that the chapter on the "lowly ass" could not, by any chance, be the duller. For, in one way or another, the references to this creature all appear to be symbolic of the spirit of the age—call it sentimental, humanitarian, Rousseauistic, romantic—what you will. Some men, like Jean Jacques, made their fellowship with animals serve chiefly to gratify the sense of self. Others were writing learned dissertations on the place of the "brute creation" in the scheme of things and on the "duty of mercy and the sin of cruelty to animals." In literature, at any rate, it was increasingly held at the close of the eighteenth century that

He loveth best who loveth best
All things both great and small.
The arch sentimentalist among Englishmen is Laurence Sterne, who is also, quite naturally, perhaps, the chief panegyrist of the ass. I would have the readers of my anthology acquainted, not with "A Sentimental Journey" as a whole, it may be, but at least with the two chapters on the captive starling and the one concluding thus: "Shame on the world! said I to myself—Did we love each other as this poor soul but loved his ass—'twould be something." And I would have them know the even more famous thirty-second chapter of the second volume of "Tristram Shandy," in which Yorick, having observed an ass eating the stem of an artichoke, is moved to offer him a macaroon.

The chapters on the ass indulge a false luxury of grief, for Sterne always weeps with his tongue in his cheek; but Coleridge and Wordsworth exemplify a more wholesome sympathy with the humble beast of burden, even though they utter it with characteristic lack of humor. Meanwhile, it appears, the ass was looking up in the world. Even the acquisition of the slang name "donkey," somewhere toward 1785, did not condemn it to a perpetual round of collecting "eleemysynary turnip-tops and cabbage-leaves" in a couple of large panniers fastened on its back. It had become, Mrs. Berners writes from Tunbridge Wells at the beginning of the century, "the mouture in high fashion."

But to Coleridge the young ass is still "poor little foal of an oppressed race!" Ignoring the laughter of him who sits in the seat of the scornful, he calls it brother, he would, I gather, like it to share in the benefits of pantisocracy and he would think it "disseminate harsh bray of joy" at being so blessed "more musically sweet" than well, if I interpret Coleridge correctly, more musically sweet than Italian opera. I shall certainly include "To a Young Ass" in my anthology. I shall try, too, to find room for

all of "Peter Bell." On reading the poem, one understands, of course, why the English reviewers would have naught to do with the repentant Peter, erstwhile wont to use the stout cudgel upon the backs of his gentle, pained, train. But the fact remains, in spite of the reviewers, that this poem represents a period in which feeling against cruelty to animals was beginning to produce not literary, but pocket-handkerchief, but Parliamentary action. The critics who laughed "Peter Bell" out of court, in 1798, were actuated by quite different and doubtless more praiseworthy motives than were the Lords who, in 1811, when Lord Erskine made his plea for legal protection of animals, greeted him with a wild tumult of hisses and cat-calls. But in little more than a decade after the enactment of this rude scene in legislative halls, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in England; and in little more than a century after the publication of "Peter Bell" (so slowly does time bring in its literary revenges), a great English critic was writing a sympathetic study of the poem as a companion-piece to "The Ancient Mariner."

Did we not already know that, before the middle of the nineteenth century, the ass had become the donkey and the humorous sentimentalism of Laurence Sterne has become the sentimentalism of Charles Dickens, "David Copperfield" would remind us of the fact; for, even if we read the book long since, we have not forgotten Miss Betsy Trotwood's laconic "Janet! Donkeys!" and her outraged endeavors to protect the little plot of green in front of her house from trespassing small hoots. And if we remember the "sort of hurried battlepiece" on Miss Betsy's lawn on the day of Miss Murdstone's visit, we recognize the kinship of Boz and Yorick.

Whatever else I may have to leave out of my anthology, I shall surely put into it Stevenson's little book as the plus ultra of the literature of the donkey. No other member of the species could surpass Modestine, "patient, elegant in form, the color of an ideal mouse, and imitatively small." And no other book could combine more of the drollery of Shakespeare, the sentimentality of Sterne, the humanitarianism of Coleridge and Wordsworth, or even the medieval ritualistic mood—without any touch of the grotesque—witty, I shall remind us of the sweetness and whimsicality of love of moralizing that are—just Stevenson.

I am optimistic about public interest in my anthology. I think that, far from merely finding it audience, though few, it should make a universal appeal. The discerning reader who would like to know the reason may deduce it from an attentive perusal of the Preface to "Travels with a Donkey."

AN INDIAN CAVE IN DAKOTA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Some rare discoveries of relics of the early Indian tribes who roamed over the prairies of North and South Dakota have been made by William H. Over, assistant curator of the State Museum at the University of South Dakota, and his assistants.

A scalp lock of a white man, with the leather thongs by which it was fastened, was found in Ludlow Cave, near the frontier settlement of Ludlow, Harding County, South Dakota.

This cave was the favorite resort of Indians in early times, and the relics found in it indicate that it was frequently visited or inhabited for periods by the Mandan Indians, who came up the Missouri River and settled near the present site of Mandan, North Dakota. They came first in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Later, probably about 1750, the Sioux used the cave. The Indians built fires in the center of the main cavern and most of the relics were found in the sand around the fireplaces, practically none in the center.

Ludlow Cave, formed by a movement in prehistoric times of the sandstone structure of that vicinity, is about 300 feet at greatest depth. About the size of an ordinary room at the opening it narrows both in width and height for about 100 feet when it again narrows to a crevice barely two feet in height for the last 75 feet.

The mouth of the cave is now partially blocked by huge pieces of fallen sandstone. Inscriptions and pictures which once adorned the walls have been largely obliterated by falling stone and by visitors who carved their names over them.

The pictures drawn in the cave by Indians were of imaginary animals, but well-defined drawings of buffalo tracks were found in the sandstone wall across a gulch about 200 yards from the cave. On the walls at the first narrowing of the cave the profile of a face had been drawn at each side. The rock containing one of these profile drawings will be preserved in the museum of the South Dakota University.

In addition to the scalp lock of a white man, over 300 fine specimens made of agatized, petrified wood and chalcedony were found. Besides these beads, elk teeth, ceremonial pieces, and fragments of pottery similar to those made by the Mandan Indians were discovered.

Later in the summer Mr. Over discovered carvings of buffalo tracks near Haunted Butte, in Harding County, many miles from the carved buffalo tracks near the entrance to Ludlow Cave. It is possible that wanderings of ancient tribes of Indians can be traced by means of these carvings. They may have been a "sign" representing the particular tribe whose members made the carvings.

AT THE ABBEY THEATER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The long, shabby hall of the Abbey Theater, dimly lit, and crammed from end to end with such an audience as only Dublin can produce—acute, sensitive, critical. Half a dozen girls playing a melody of Irish airs at the foot of the stage, without as much as a ribbon to separate them from the stalls, so that anyone can indulge in a familiar gossip with them during the intervals. As the last bars of Moore's "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old" die away, the curtain is raised, a curtain which would have plunged Irving or Tree into a profound melancholy, and the audience indulges itself in its first burst of applause, half serious, half humorous, altogether good humored.

The measure of the shabbiness of the hall is reflected on the stage, but in the Abbey Theater the play comes before the upholstery, and at the sight of Tom Moore seated before a spinet, in a practically bare room, over his father's grocery shop in Augier Street, in that old Dublin, all the glory of which had not yet departed with the Parliament to Westminster, the audience, scenting rebellion, Sinn Féin, treason, whatever you will, though Mr. Moore, whatever he may have been, was no revolutionary, applauded once again. What did it was the picking up on the spinet, without one word of dialogue, of "Let Erin Remember." The effect was as magical as the shaking of Lord Burleigh's head in The Critic. There was not a person in the theater who did not read a whole chapter of Irish history, and that the chapter he most particularly desired, into the well-known lines, not less well known because there was only the music of the spinet to recall them. There is where your Irish audience differs from your English one; and it helps to explain exactly what Parnell meant when, one day, speaking to William O'Brien, of the return of the Parliament to College Green, he slyly continued, "I daresay the boys would think me a dreadfully prosy person. By all means, the youngsters must have their try at the Millennium, but I should as soon propose to separate men's souls from their bodies as to feed the country upon a diet of poetry, unmixed."

Parnell, of course, was a Saxon, most Irishmen are that by descent, or Frenchmen like the Dillons, or Scandinavians like the Burkes, or Welshmen like the Fitzgeralds. Mr. De Valera will tell you that the most uncompromising Sinn Féiners today are the descendants of Cromwell's old Ironsides who were settled in the south. But at present Mr. Moore is playing "Let Erin Remember" on a spinet, on the Abbey stage, and all his audience is convinced that poetry is the proper and natural diet for a country, otherwise how should the Abbey Theater live and prosper? As Mr. Moore finishes his melody to him enters Mr. Emmet, hot with riding, hot with still with patriotic enthusiasm, all nerves and fire. And then you discover why your play is called, "An Imaginary Conversation," for the stage is set for a dialogue after the best manner of Landor, and a very wonderful dialogue it proves before the curtain falls upon it.

Is there a more pathetic figure in all history than Robert Emmet? It is to be doubted. You see him in the Abbey Theater as he moved and breathed, on fire with his love of country. Deaf, absolutely deaf to the coo advances of Kate Moore, who enters presently, and makes the third party to the dialogue. The acting of all three was absolutely perfect, the restrained force of Barry Fitzgerald's Tom Moore in particular being unsurpassable. Emmet's ear had caught the melody of Moore's song as he climbed the stairs, and he asks Tom curiously what it was. He is put off by the poet, all the more easily because he is intent upon getting him to sing the Marseillaise. Kate Moore, who at this point enters, does sing the hymn for him, but very obviously for him and not for the revolution. Whereupon Emmet gives way to the utmost emotion, but equally obviously for the revolution and not for Kate Moore.

By this time the simple plot has been skillfully worked up toward its climax; yet how much the success is due to the writer, how much to the players, and how much to the sympathy of the audience, it would be difficult to say. In the center of the stage is a girl, her attention riveted upon herself, regarding the revolution as a common business, and for the moment concerned only for impressing the handsome young revolutionist from Trinity. On one side of her is this revolutionist; a man of one idea—Ireland; with one mistress—Ireland; dreaming one dream—Ireland; and yet, as Mr. Parnell so quietly indicated, preparing to precipitate a revolution out of a poetry book. And then on the other side Tom Moore, able to make poetry books, but unwilling to make revolutions. Incarnate with the spirit of '98, but with the jams and pickles of the grocery business stacked eloquently under his feet.

It is Emmet who brings matters to a climax with a bitter reproach to Moore for skulking in the tents. For a moment the poet submerges the grocer in him. He has written his Marseillaise, he tells Emmet, an Irish Marseillaise, a poem and no vulgar contraption like his French ideal. In a moment Emmet is all fire and hope, and, under pressure from him, Moore sits down to the spinet, and plays and sings his song:

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Ere her faithless sons betray'd her;
When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from her proud invader.
When her kings, with standard of green unfurled,
Led the Red-Branch Knights to danger:
Ere the emerald gem of the western world
Was set in the crown of a stranger.

On Lough Neaghs bank, as the fisherman strays,
When the clear cold eve's declining,
He sees the round towers of other days
In the wave beneath him shining:
Thus shall memory often, in dreams sublime,
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;
Thus, sighing, look through the waves of time
For the long faded glories they cover.

As he finishes, Emmet moves over to the fireplace, and bows his head upon his hands. Kate follows him curiously, uncertainly, bends over him, and then turns to her brother: "Tom, Mr. Emmet's crying."
As the curtain fell you might have heard the applause in Grafton Street.
—A. O.

BUS RIDING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Chilly autumn had dropped a warm day to New York. The early evening sky was like a stretch of Maxfield Parrish canvas. The thin trees of the squares were spring-like against its magic. And all New York was bus riding again. Or so it seemed to those driving for seats on top under the deep blue sky. In reality the bus for the most part merely the outskirts—those from Chicago and Des Moines and Los Angeles who regard the busses as sight-seeing specials. I joined the sight-seers.

The avenue was filled with a welter of cars, their red tail lights gleaming as they were stopped by the red and green and yellow semaphore signals. Our fleet of busses seemed driving the little angry cars up the avenue.

Now the broad gentleman from Los Angeles, just in front of me, was talking to a New Yorker. "Why, the trouble with you people here in New York is that you don't know that your own New York exists. You only know your corner. I know it. Why, I asked a dozen people today if they had ever been up in the Statue of Liberty. They hadn't of course. They didn't know you could go up. They said they left those things for the tourists."

I could not hear the New York rejoinder; but the man from the far west was full of his theme: "I'm not insular. I like bus riding," he shouted to the blue night. "I like it in London where it's not such a polite sport. I like to see people and realize cities; I like it just as much as making money. You see that square with its statue and those lit facades," he waved at the Plaza and the Netherlands—"Why, in Paris you would see that fine effect. That gilt Sherman of Saint-Gaudens, out my way they show it to my children in school; it's victory urging on humanity. Look at the outline against that sky!" The New Yorker had settled silent into his corner and the hunch of his shoulders spoke polite endurance. We were bowling along beside the park. The lights beside the still dark ponds were repeatedly reflected like captured moons; and the landing lights of orange and red threw wavering streamers of color across the water. I began to sympathize with the man from Los Angeles; I even meditated looking at the Statue of Liberty some day.

We had come out on the drive. Below spread the lit expanse of the river, spattered with its many lights. Midstream swung three great battleships, their magnificent outlines dark against the gleams of the far shore. The New Yorker's shoulders straightened as he pointed to familiar landmarks. I saw that he, too, was taking pride in Manhattan and no doubt making new resolutions about the inspection of Grant's monument and the Singer tower.

But the man from Los Angeles had turned from the river and his appraising western eyes were looking up at the fastnesses of the apartment houses with their thousand lights that lifted themselves high above the river. "There," he said, "those are the walls of New York. Talk about the great wall of China! It is nothing to that wall. It's the terrific wall of material accomplishment that is shutting all you people in, so that you don't know that we people out in the great spaces exist. Look!" He craned his inquisitive neck, fascinated. "You can see them in their tiny well-padded comfortable cubicles—those millions and millions of imprisoned people who think they are free!"

This sight was too much for the New Yorker. He lived in a cubicle himself and he considered himself free. He mechanically registered attention at some Bryanesque periods on "Let there be peace," as they passed Grant's monument, then hunched into his seat once more.

"This world's a fine spectacle if you can see," heard the westerner shout to his silent companion as I picked my way down the stair.



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LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUT

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Before the week that saw the adjournment of Parliament closed came news that would have stirred it to angered debate. Mesopotamia is in open revolt. Small British garrisons, scattered widely apart, are in peril. Reinforcements from east and west are hurrying to the scene. Officers who fought through the great war, and now find themselves stranded for lack of work, are joyfully surprised by an unexpected opening. Demobilized officers with eastern experience are required "for temporary service with infantry units of the Indian Army in expeditionary forces." They are to be engaged for a period of one year. That is ominously long, indicating the gravity of the situation. We shall be well out of the mess if a year hence the hastily recruited officers are again demobilized.

The man in the street, with his habitual directness of inquiry, wants to know, "What are we doing in Mesopotamia? Are we going to annex it as we did Egypt?" No. We have not even the lure of possession to tempt us to expend more men and fresh millions in a new war. We have a "mandatory" from our allies to administer the affairs of Mesopotamia, whence we have driven out the Turk; and we begin the work by setting up the native population in rebellion. That is all at present.

I have vivid recollections of successive chancellors of the exchequer, from Stafford Northcote to Mr. Asquith, inclusive, dealing in their budgets with the national debt. Details varied, but approaching the question of increase of the sinking fund, the chancellor visibly pulled himself together. As he stated the measure of reduction of the debt accomplished during the financial year, he unconsciously but unmistakably, reminded the committee of Little Jack Horner seated in the corner pulling out big plums from his Christmas pie. "See what a good boy am I!" he cried in effect as he mentioned the number of million pounds by which the burden had been relieved. Mr. Asquith was especially diligent and equally successful in this endeavor.

The amounts were small compared with figures in the national balance sheet with which the public have grown familiar during the last six years. But sustained effort had brought the amount down to £24,500,000, £1,500,000 less than the sum advanced by the government of today to keep the railways going, only £5,000,000 less than twice as much as has for some years been annually paid out of the Exchequer as a bread subsidy. Had either of these sums been available in the spring preceding the war, the national debt, with its heavy interest, might have been wiped clean off the slate.

The Present Debt

The matter stands on a different footing today. The national debt reaches the stupendous figure of £345,000,000, a legacy that will remind the taxpayer for many years of a great war he will have read about in his schoolbooks. For us there is no break in the cloud of expenditure that hangs over the country. This is the second year of peace, in which it is reasonable to expect that the departments directly concerned in carrying on the war might have appreciably approached the pre-war stand. The army which before the war cost the country £174,500 a year, today exacts £407,000, and there is an additional charge of £26,000 for its new auxiliary, the air force, whose affairs are administered by a staff of 2712. Its salaried staff, which six years ago numbered 1600, was a year and seven months after Germany was defeated, by the latest returns available, not less than 6764. In this respect the Admiralty is even more perplexing. Its staff of 4400, found adequate in former peace time, has, upon the return of peace, risen to a quarter-deck crew by 12,827!

Free Trade Conference

Free Traders are waking up to what they regard as the desirability of calling a third international congress to deal with the present economic

situation. The committee of the Cobden Club have availed themselves of the presence in this country of C. D. Solomonson, secretary of the Netherlands Committee, and Maj. Putnam, president of the American Free Trade League, to discuss the matter with them and with the representatives of various British Free Trade organizations.

It was decided that the Cobden Club should invite Free Traders from various countries to attend this emergency conference. In accordance with this resolution the committee have engaged the Council Chamber of the Caxton Hall, Westminster, for October 5, 6, and 7 for the conference. The following is the program for discussion: (1) The World's Existing Economic Situation: How Far It Can be Remedied by Free Trade; (2) The High Cost of Living: How It Can be Reduced by Free Trade; (3) Financial Stability: How Far It Can be Restored by Free Trade; (4) The Open Door; (5) Free Trade as a Necessary Condition of an Effective League of Nations; (6) The Danger of Protection in Great Britain.

Mrs. Asquith Mistaken

Lady Gwendolen Cecil's recent letter deals a blow to Mrs. Asquith's sprightly autobiography, chapters of which are appearing in a Sunday newspaper. In the installment published on August 15 the Premier's wife recalls a conversation with Lord Salisbury as having taken place in her house in Cavendish Square in the year 1904, and recounts observations he made upon the fiscal controversy, then at its height. As Lady Gwendolen points out, Lord Salisbury passed away the year before, in August, 1903. He took no part in the controversy the summer before, and was never in London after it had begun, remaining in close retirement at Hatfield. "Therefore no such conversation as is referred to could possibly have taken place, either at the time specified or at any other time," Mrs. Asquith admits her error as to the date of the alleged conversation, but sticks to its actuality.

Knowing Lord Salisbury's habitual aloofness, alike from gossip and gossip-mongers, I confess that on reading the passage I marvelled at this sudden gush of confidence in the ear of a young lady of fashion. Withdrawn from public life, he, as his daughter states, took no part in public controversy on the burning questions of the day. But I happen to know that Mrs. Asquith's testimony of his determined opposition to the protection campaign is correct. One of his daughters (other than Lady Gwendolen) told me at the time when Chamberlain's advocacy was giving much trouble to Mr. Balfour and threatening to divide the Conservative Party (which it succeeded in doing), that, talking at the dinner table at Hatfield, her father declared that the question was in any form submitted to the House of Lords, he would be in his place to oppose it by speech and vote.

"Keep Out"

The American journalist is a mighty Nimrod. There is no corner of the globe, provided some celebrity be there, that he will not trek to. The Norwegian composer Grieg used often to complain of their prowess—it was the dauntless young woman reporter from the Oshkosh News or the New Orleans Item that he had most dread of. One asked him, please could she look in his garden and pluck a weed for souvenir. Then she went away and wrote two daff columns about her "interview." Grieg read this "interview" and his exasperation knew no limits. He was of a day when the artist was not "made" by his press agent. He had a sign painted and hung it over his gate. "Her boer Edward Grieg, som onsker at vaere fri for folk." (Here lives Edward Grieg, who wishee to be let alone.)

His distaste for American journalists was part of a general one for all Americans, for he was firmly convinced that he would have been a rich man if America had only given him a royalty on his music. "I am played in every house in America," he was fond of saying. But for all that, he had an American piano—a Steinway grand—in his Norwegian studio where he wished to be let alone.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain a judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

China Friendly to Russia

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have been addressed both by letters from different renowned seats of learning in the vicinity of New York, and personally in your clubs, relative to China's policy toward Russia.

To those Russian friends in America, as well as Americans who are interested in the Far East, whom others have missed, I seek through your valuable columns to state that China has been, ever since the abdication of the old imperial régime, and prior thereto, very friendly toward Russia. The fact is not overlooked by those who know that in all the history of the world no other nation like China has stood out so prominently in supporting the Russian Legation and consulates throughout China, also paying her indemnity toward the non-existing government through the Russian Legation; and not until recently, when the Soviet Government offered to return to China all her sovereign rights, did she finally arrive at the conclusion to work hand in hand with the Allies, to cease supporting the past régime.

What is referred to in the New York Globe on the 27th of September as "The Chinese action did not give the Russians a time limit" may be answered by referring to one of the leading Chinese newspapers, "Sin-Wan-Pao," which has been discussing the Russian situation in China, and her concessions in our territory since last May. This would surely have given sufficient time for the Russian Minister and the consulates to realize the situation.

Russian relationship with China has always been kept on a high plane of fair dealing and justice. Any authority on Eastern affairs, knowing the character and feeling of our people, will bear out that China's policy is not based on hostility to Russia, which is the bringing out of a direct result of sympathetic feeling and equitable action for China's own future.

It is timely to inform the world that China will stand firm to do justice to all nations, and will but ask that justice be done to her in return.

Thanking you for your space, I am,
(Signed) TEHYI HSIEH
Bureau of Chinese Labor and Trade
Counselors, New York City, New York.



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REPUBLICANS IN DRIVE FOR VICTORY

Democrats See a Ray of Hope in Apparent Change of Attitude by Senator Harding on the League of Nations Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Political developments of the last few days have brought a ray of hope into Democratic councils. The alleged swinging of Senator Warren G. Harding from one position to another on the League of Nations led to Democratic hope that the tide which had been running strongly in the Republican channels in the last lap of the 1920 campaign would turn in their direction, and that the turn would be signalled by defections from Senator Harding on the League issue.

Senator Harding's Two Statements

The events of the past week have proved beyond a doubt, it is believed, that the Republican candidate is determined to keep his following of leaguers, anti-leaguers and "irreconcilables" together until the polls close on November 2. That this is a main axiom of policy, it is said, is shown by the fact that within three days of each other the Republican candidate made two statements, one in Des Moines, Iowa, in which he came very near declaring himself an "irreconcilable," only to be followed by a statement from Marion, Ohio, on Monday, in which he again stated his position, this time declaring for an "association" of nations and condemning the League as it stands. The last appeal was to Republican friends of the League.

Following the Des Moines speech, which was believed to entrench the Republican candidate firmly in the Borah-Johnson earthworks, the Democrats took renewed hope that Mr. Harding's crossing of the Rubicon would lead to eleventh hour defections from his standard. They based their optimism on the belief that those Republican leaders who believe in a League of Nations could not continue to support a candidate who had practically slipped the League. Then, however, came the Marion statement.

Confusion Over League Issue
Next to the general apathy which marks the campaign, the outstanding feature, it is believed, is this confusion in the Republican party on the League issue. Many prominent Republicans are telling the country that, with Mr. Harding in the White House, the United States will enter a League of Nations. In this class is Herbert C. Hoover, who made a declaration to this effect in his Cleveland speech last week. There is at the opposite extreme Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, one of the foremost "irreconcilable" statesmen, who, prior to leaving his home last week to take the stump for Senator Harding, declared his belief that he was donning his armor to support a candidate who had completely broken with the League of Nations.

The position of these two prominent Republicans in reference to the League and their relation to Senator Harding is illustrative of the position which is occupied at the moment by thousands of Republicans, it is believed. That these two should be fighting in the same camp and for the same candidate is all the more peculiar for the reason that they fought one of the intense campaigns of the year in contending for the presidential primary nomination in California with the League as the main issue.

Maintenance of Solid Front

That such a situation should exist indicates, it is believed, a considerable amount of confusion as to the issue, or it indicates that Senator Harding has not made his position sufficiently plain, or, finally, it may indicate that the Republican leaders have reached the point where the chief concern is not the attitude of their candi-

date on the League issue, but the maintenance of a solid front in order to elect their candidate in November. Those who have been in close touch with Senator Harding and base their views on his private utterances, and not on his public addresses, profess to believe that the position as interpreted by Senator Johnson is the more nearly correct and corresponds with a slow development from the time of the Chicago convention, whereby the Lodge following in the United States Senate has been slowly drifting toward a renunciation of the League in its entirety.

That this would be the development was predicted time and time again by those observers who watched the whirligigs and gyrations in the United States Senate and were convinced that the meaningless distinctions and verbal differentiations over which battles were staged in the Senate could not be translated into popular parlance for campaign purposes.

Forlorn Hope

Gov. James M. Cox, the Democratic candidate, made an effort on Sunday to convict William Howard Taft of complicity in the Wilson League and made public correspondence to show that President Wilson while in Paris had accepted counsel from the former President. This is part of the plan of the Democratic board of strategy to cause defections in Republican ranks. Mr. Taft, however, has parried, and in the language of party politics, declared that not the Republican opposition but Mr. Wilson's stubbornness had wrecked the League, thus rejecting the statement by Mr. Hoover last week.

This plainly shows, it is believed here, that it matters little what position Senator Harding now takes. The Republican leaders of every shade of opinion are bent on winning the election, and for this reason the Democratic attempts to disrupt their ranks are now considered a forlorn hope. There may be a few defections, but it is not believed that it is possible to develop at this eleventh hour a rebellion of such proportions on the League issue as will materially affect the headlong drive of the Republican machine, bent now, not on vindicating issues, but on securing victory.

Labor Federation Expenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assertions that the American Federation of Labor would be called upon to file reports of its expenditures in its nonpartisan political campaign this year have not been borne out as yet by any demands for such a statement, it was said yesterday at the headquarters of the federation.

Officials explained that they did not consider that the federation's activities came in the same category with ordinary campaign practices, since candidates were not officially endorsed or opposed by it.

Thus far about \$50,000 has been expended, they said, mainly for printing and distribution of literature. All sums were raised by voluntary contribution, it was said.

NEW JERSEY SEA LEVEL CANAL URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—A sea level canal across the State of New Jersey was urged by Frederick W. Donald, Mayor of Trenton, at the recent annual convention of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association here. Mayor Donald said that within a year after the time that the Delaware River was joined to the Atlantic Ocean with a sea level canal across New Jersey, such a canal would carry more tonnage in a year than the Panama Canal in 10 years. Lewis Nixon, public service commissioner of New York, advocated that government control give way to private ownership and operation in order to prevent water rates from advancing to the level of rail rates and to avoid driving individual efficiency and enterprise from existing waterways built and maintained at great expense.

BOSTON POLICE PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the first time since the formation of the new force following the police strike last year, the Boston police paraded yesterday in practically full strength. Many of the men wore foreign decorations won in France and medals given by the United States for service in the world war and the Spanish-American War.

AMERICAN RULE IN SAMOA IS PRAISED

British Subject Says Natives Have Been Wisely Governed and Have More to Be Thankful for Than Other Islanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon—The natives of American Samoa are most wisely and kindly governed by the United States and have more to be thankful for than any others in the south seas. In the opinion of Capt. James Wilberforce Sibree, who has lived in the Samoan Islands for 23 years. He has spent most of his time in the part of the islands that was formerly German Samoa, but he is also familiar with conditions in American Samoa, especially at the present time.

"The United States paternal government has been a model one," Captain Sibree told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor when he arrived in Portland from Pago Pago, Samoa, to visit friends. "I feel that I am unprejudiced in speaking in this way, since I am a British subject," he added.

"The natives were treated almost too kindly," he said. "I wish I could say that my own government has treated the natives as well as has the United States."

The natives of American Samoa have no reasonable charges against United States Government officials there, and their demand that some of the officials be removed is without foundation or legitimate cause, Captain Sibree believes.

"The whole trouble has arisen in the last three months," he stated. "Before that time there was no native ill feeling against the United States Government in the islands."

Difficulties Analyzed

Captain Sibree declared that the trouble began when Lieutenant-Commander Boucher was sent to the islands to be second in command under Governor Terhune. He said that Mr. Boucher charged certain officials, including Judge Noble and Lieutenant McDonald, chief of the customs, with misappropriation of native and government funds and maladministration. When Lieutenant Boucher appealed to the Governor to displace these and other officials, the Governor investigated the charges and reported that they were not valid.

Captain Sibree claims that Lieutenant Boucher then began to incite the natives, who, he says, believed all that the lieutenant told them about their funds being mismanaged.

"The natives naturally believed these stories coming from a white man and one in authority," he said. "The result was that a large number of natives of Pago Pago became discontented and drew up a petition which they sent to Washington, District of Columbia, asking for the displacing of Governor Terhune and other officials. Before I reached Pago Pago, Governor Terhune had asked all those who were loyal to him to step forward, and all his officers did so. Lieutenant-Commander Boucher was placed under detention for about two weeks before his boat left for this country. He was detached from his station and an inquiry will be made of the situation."

Counter-Petition Signed

Mr. Sibree stated that he knew that a counter petition signed by just as powerful natives as the first petition, had been sent by some of the chiefs to Washington, asking that the present government be retained.

"The leader of the revolt was High Chief Magua, who is locally called a governor," he said. "He has been the protégé of the government since the United States of America took over the islands in 1900."

"I personally regret everything that has occurred," declared Captain Sibree. "I regret especially that there may be any possibility of removing Governor Terhune, since I believe he has been falsely accused. Judge Noble, who has been the chief object of attack, is a man of integrity and I hold him in great personal esteem."

Mr. Sibree has been principal for many years of a high school for boys on the island of Upolu, on which is

the town of Apia, which is probably best known for its connection with the name of Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. Sibree is returning to Apia in September.

NEW YORK OFFICIALS AND ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the Mayor of this city, the district attorney and the sheriff of King's County, as well as the police, have been remiss in enforcing the prohibition law, is charged by J. C. Daschbach, a Philadelphia newspaper man. He has alleged in a letter to the Mayor that the Mayor, Murray Hurlbut, city dock commissioner; William Hanna, clerk of the court of special sessions, and several others named in the letter were present at closing festivities held recently in Villerique's Inn, Sheephead Bay, when, Mr. Daschbach says, much intoxicating liquor was drunk, although he does not charge that the Mayor partook of any. Harry E. Lewis, district attorney, and Daniel J. Griffin, sheriff of King's County, were also present, according to Mr. Daschbach.

Mr. Daschbach recently wrote an article, published in Philadelphia, about the alleged connection of the New York police with the "whisky ring." Leroy W. Ross of Brooklyn, United States district attorney, said yesterday that he would investigate Mr. Daschbach's charges, calling him today, as well as W. Lee Smith, head waiter at the inn. James Villerique, proprietor of the inn, said he had sold no liquor there. He admitted that the Mayor and other city officials attended the closing festivities, and said that some of the patrons might have brought liquor with them. The Mayor did not discuss the matter yesterday.

LANDLORDS GAIN BY NEW RENT LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The new rent laws are not only constitutional but more favorable to the landlord than those passed last April, according to Stewart Browne, president of the Real Estate Owners Association. Arthur J. W. Hilly, chairman of the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering, says that there is no doubt of the constitutionality of those laws, under the police powers inherent in the state government, and has announced that he will assist the renting public in defense of its rights.

HAWAII PUBLIC SCHOOL MONEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Emergency appropriations for the public schools of Hawaii, included in a tentative budget which will be submitted to the special session of the Legislature in November or December, total \$641,181.40.

CALIFORNIA'S WALNUT CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—W. T. Webster, secretary of the California Walnut Growers Association, reports that the walnut crop this season will amount to not less than 46,000,000 pounds; valued at from \$10,000,000 to \$13,000,000.

TRADE OFFICIAL NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Equipped with a knowledge of trade conditions in the Far East, George L. Logan, former American Consul at Singapore and Penang, Straits Settlements, has come to Boston as district office manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

DECEPTION ON BEER MEASURE ALLEGED

Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Says Liquor Interests Are Making Effort to Mislead the Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An attempt to deceive the voters of Massachusetts in connection with the 2.75 per cent beer referendum is charged by Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Frequently in their fight against prohibition the wet advocates have resorted to various methods to deceive the voters," said Mr. Davis. "In connection with the 2.75 per cent beer referendum, which will appear on the state ballot in the November election, an attempt is being made to throw dust in the eyes of the electorate. It will be remembered that acting under the initiative and referendum provisions of the state constitution, the beer advocates filed last January a petition calling for the enactment of a law declaring that beverages containing not over 2.75 per cent of alcohol (by weight) are non-intoxicating, and legalizing their manufacture and sale. The bill which accompanied this petition was passed by the Legislature, but was vetoed by Governor Coolidge on the ground that it was 'legislative deception.'"

"The Governor recognized the fact that such legislation is in direct conflict with the federal laws and could not be valid and effective. He very properly refused to jeopardize his oath of office by signing it." His veto message so clarified the matter that the Senate was virtually compelled to reverse its action and sustain the veto.

"The natural conclusion would be that the matter was thus finally disposed of, but in keeping with their usual methods, the beer advocates later filed a supplementary petition and the question of approving this vicious bill will appear on the ballot at the November election.

"Unwilling to submit the matter squarely and fairly to the electorate, the wets are now carrying on an extensive propaganda to deceive the voters. The statement is being industriously circulated that the bill referred to on the ballot is not the one vetoed by Governor Coolidge, but rather a 'perfected' bill—free from any legal taint. A careful reading of the question as it will appear upon the ballot shows the falsity of this claim. The bill is described as being the act passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor.

"By no possibility could there be any change in the text of the bill. It is the same piece of 'legislative deception' that Governor Coolidge so vigorously disapproved and in referring to which he asked: 'Can Massachusetts afford to take any position which may turn out to be, can any anywhere be interpreted to be, an act of nullification?'"

"Every friend of law and order as well as every voter who believes in prohibition should sustain the Governor's veto and vote 'No' on November 2."

WOMEN ARE ASKED TO HELP THE DRYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—The women of this State are called on to assist federal prohibition agents of Mississippi in the enforcement of the prohibition law by Maj. W. Calvin Wells.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Reformatory Merged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—In line with the general decrease in the population of penal institutions that has been noted since the enactment of prohibition, two Manhattan reformatories for women have been merged into one, and, despite the additional inmates the population is one-half of the capacity of the reformatory.

San Francisco's Changes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—San Francisco's police department has reported on the first year of prohibition, according to The California Liberator. The report does not cover every angle of the matter, but it records enough startling changes to impress the most obstinate opponent of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act as to the value of prohibition.

"One year of prohibition in San Francisco," says the report, "has reduced the number of arrests for all offenses by nearly one-half. Figures for the fiscal year ending July 1 of this year, shows that during that period 26,673 persons were arrested. The records show that for the year previous (the wet year), there was 49,647 persons arrested and for the year prior to that, 47,813. The report has been compiled by Capt. Bernard Judge, property clerk. It was submitted to Chief of Police White along with the report of the year before by way of comparison. Arrests for drunkenness are the outstanding figures in both reports. The last year, during which there have been six months of war-time prohibition and six months under the prohibition amendment, there have been arrested for drunkenness only 1814 persons. During the wet year just preceding there were arrested 17,354 persons for the same offense."

TRAFFIC REFORM MEASURES PROPOSED

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Boarding or leaving a moving street car would be made an illegal act under a traffic code proposed yesterday by a committee to the convention of the American Electric Railway Association.

Pedestrians would not be permitted to walk in a street except at crossings, children would be restricted to playing in streets at designated times and within certain areas, and pedestrians would move at street intersections in charge of an officer only upon his signal.

ANTI-ALIEN LAND ACT TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

VISALIA, California—An application has been made for the appointment of a receiver for property in this city said to be owned or controlled by Japanese. The attorney-general has also started suit with the object of having the property revert to the State. These suits are looked upon as cases testing the anti-alien land act of this State.

INJUNCTION UPHOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court refused yesterday to review a decree of the Missouri Supreme Court enjoining union motion picture operators in Kansas City from engaging in peaceful picketing of a theater against which they had declared a strike.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.
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The New Hats Stir Enthusiasm



"MOTHER looks simply wonderful in her new Hat," was the comment of a jeune fille in the Loeser Millinery Rooms the other day.

That seems to be the feeling of many women this season concerning the new Loeser Hats—both those which we brought from Paris and also those which we have made and are making daily out of our directly imported materials in the Loeser work-rooms.

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THE POPULAR PRINTS OF RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The history of engraving in Russia is practically unknown (and therefore unappreciated), by connoisseurs and collectors. Why this should be is not difficult to understand for the literature of the subject is practically confined to the Russian language. At the same time it must be admitted that in its later development it has moved so closely in the path of western artistry that only the work of individual hands removes it from the commonplace.

But the class of prints known as lubki, or more familiarly as lubki, i. e. popular prints, is of great interest and historic importance. For the prints comprised therein stand developmentally between the formal, Byzantine tradition of the ikon painter—moving in his groove of inspiration derived from the austerity of Mount Athos—and the completely western style of the fine engraving of later days.

The high seriousness and atmosphere of reverent faith of the ikon tradition had its supreme florescence during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was characterized by rigid symbolism and monastic narrowness. But in due course, with the inevitable growth of the artistic sense, came a departure from the purely orthodox pictography and the result showed in the next two centuries in a considerable body of popular prints. The introduction of the art of engraving on copper was greatly responsible for this movement. Already in the middle of the sixteenth century wood engraving had definitely taken its place in Russia. It had been introduced at the same period as printing, and the first woodcuts appeared in an Apostol printed at Moscow in 1564. They exhibit from the first the influence of the western renaissance. Presses at Lvov and Vilna were also early in the field, but all the specimens of wood engraving of this earliest period are to be found exclusively as illustrations to devotional books.

"True lubki"

The true "lubki" which have been termed the icons of the poor, grew out of this art of book illustration. For the introduction of the engraver's art provided a ready method of duplication; and revered ikons, scenes from sacred history copied from illuminated miniatures, historical and fabulous legends from wall paintings in the churches, found a ready market throughout the land. The itinerant vendor of ikons and popular prints was a familiar figure in the marketplace and his stock eagerly bought by the peasantry to embellish the izba walls.

It was not, however, until the seventeenth century that the art of engraving became firmly established, and its rapid development synchronized with the introduction of engraving on copper, which introduction took place two centuries after its invention (1460) in western Europe.

The first actual Russian engravers on metal were the artists of the Serebryana Palata, Moscow. This was an imperial establishment in connection with the Oruzheynaya Palata, where various arts, (including niello, in which the Russians excelled), were practiced under imperial patronage. It was in effect a school for teaching native craftsmen the several arts, staffed by foreign masters. Many well-known Russian engravers were connected with this establishment, notably the famous artist Simon Ushakov, well known as the decorator of many of the cathedrals and palaces of mid-seventeenth century Moscow. Two others worthy of mention are Leonid Bunin, best known for his careful engravings after Dutch originals; and Anthanasie Trukhmenki, whose extraordinarily fine work has been compared with that of the British engraver Sadler.

This Serebryana school shares with the Moskva Tipografie the distinction of producing the earliest "lubki" and thenceforth, that is from the middle of the seventeenth century, even the foremost engravers did not disdain to employ their burins in this popular form of their art. But lubki were not solely produced in Moscow. In the south-west the Chernigov-Kiev district was noted for their production and, in the eighteenth century, of course St. Petersburg.

A noteworthy feature about their

preparation may here be noted—that although "lubki" were engraved and printed in the towns yet they were sent to certain villages to be colored. Thus the two villages of Nikolski and Mstera were in the eighteenth century well-known centers for the painting of ikons and coloring of lubki.

There is therefore about these prints more than a touch of true peasant feeling; for there existed traditional schemes of coloring adhered to in most branches of peasant art. Popular prints are susceptible of being divided into several well-defined groups. Leaving aside the early woodcuts already spoken of there is a group depicting subjects Biblical and Apocalyptic, exhibiting a rudeness of execution and drawing which distinguishes them from the contemporary religious prints of the Serebryana artists. Another group includes almanacs and calendars—a celebrated example of the seventeenth century shows the sun and signs of the zodiac copied from a great ceiling in the old wooden palace of Kolomensk.

Early Wood Cuts

One of the most interesting groups, the quaintest examples of which date from the eighteenth century, consists of bold wood-cuts, rather coarse in execution, but by no means devoid of originality, and some possessing considerable artistic merit. In this group one finds illustrations of popular folk myths and tales (skazki), gypsies, sirens, leshie (forest sprites), Baba Yagi (witches), etc. The folk-tale has an extraordinarily wide vogue in Russia—not only among the children, for the muzhik, himself a child of larger growth, delights to recount these legends in his leisure moments. These motifs are mostly survivals of the old pagan myths of his remote Slavic ancestry; but they show Indo-European, Finnic, Arabic, Mongolic and even Persian elements. This probably explains why Rovinski found that they somewhat resemble the popular woodcuts of India, China and Japan of like date.

In this group also may be placed the

resented—eloquent testimony to the slovenliness of its productions.

Quite another class of popular print sprang into being as the result of Napoleon's abortive campaign of 1812. Political satires were not entirely unknown before but where they were directed to home affairs they were necessarily cloaked with obscure symbolism. But the Napoleonic prints show a keen sense of using this method of ridicule and the majority are tolerably executed.

With this phase we may say that the history of the popular print has closed. For to some extent its place has been taken by illustrations in the popular journals. But "lubochniya kartinki" are still produced (or were until recently). Very rarely, however, was wood-engraving employed in



Man and woman, beast of the field and even the sun in the sky are eager to hear the piper play

later times. Copper was generally preferred as being an easier process, while most of the late examples are in lithograph.

No collection of Russian prints can be considered complete without a representative section devoted to these "lubki." It is the fact that they de-

ment, as they affect American and other foreign drilling and producing, was given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by W. M. Turner, an oil operator of Tampico, who was in New Orleans on his way to Fort Worth, Texas, where he also owns producing wells. He said:

"Conditions in Mexico are better than they have been at any time within the past 10 years, and if the present government can keep down the bandits and the revolutionary leaders the country will make rapid strides ahead. At present there is no revolutionary movement of any consequence, and work appears to be proceeding quietly and rapidly in all industries in all parts of the country.

Extra Export Tax

"While there was considerable opposition by all foreign operators to the extra export tax of 7 cents a barrel, levied by the new government on all oil produced in the republic, all the operators eventually paid it on September 1, and continued operations. Prior to the imposition of this tax there had been a tax of 6 cents, silver, or about 3 cents United States gold, on each barrel, so that the new order brings the tax to about 6½ to 7 cents, gold, since the additional 7 cents is collected in Mexican currency. The total taxes per barrel on production are now between 9 and 10 cents, gold, a barrel, including a state tax imposed by the State of Tamaulipas. "The principal matter of controversy now, is 'federal zone' decree,

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MEXICAN OIL LAND TAXES AND RULINGS

Survey of the Oil Fields by a Tampico Operator, Who Reports Conditions in Mexico Better Than for the Past 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—An interesting résumé of conditions in the oil fields of Mexico, in regard to new taxes and rulings of the Mexican Gov-

ernment by the Carranza government just before its downfall, and apparently being sustained by the new government. Under this decree, a strip 60 feet wide, on each bank of any river in Mexico is held to be a "federal zone," under control of the government, leaseable, but not salable. Many American companies and operators had taken oil leases on land that lies along the banks of rivers; a number of these companies had drilled wells within this 60-foot strip now declared to be "federal zone." Some of these wells were and are producing.

"All this, naturally enough, raised the opposition of American and other foreign producers, but the real trouble came when the government, without any notice whatever, began granting drilling concessions to native companies covering these riparian lands, on which the foreign companies already had producing wells. In other cases, the government gave leases to native companies, allowing them to take over the holes already drilled by foreign companies, and barely allowing these foreign companies to remove their derricks, machinery, bunkhouses and office buildings from the lands.

Salt Deposits

"American consular officials and agents in Mexico state that this 'federal zone' law has been in existence for some years, as a part of the mining code of Mexico, and that the Carranza government's decree was merely the promulgation to general notice of a statute which, in reality, was on the books before oil was discovered in Mexico. It appears to be a case of an overlooked law, and it seems certain that the foreign operators will not be able to beat it in the Mexican courts.

"Salt water has begun to appear in some of the most productive wells of the Tampico district, but this is only a natural consequence, as the wells have been big producers, and the oil in them is about exhausted. When the oil is depleted, the salt water, quite naturally, flows in, since the whole of this country is underlain by pools of salt water, and there probably are large deposits of salt, and, possibly sulphur, as well, a little higher in the hills back of Tampico. But a tremendous amount of oil prospecting is going on outside Tampico, Veraacruz, Frontara. Puerto Mexico,

and all other towns along the Gulf coast of Mexico, and new fields are being drilled all the time. There will be a heavy increase in Mexican production this year."

FEW LABOR DISPUTES IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Labor disturbances in the United States are now practically negligible, according to information made public yesterday by the conciliation service of the Department of Labor, which announced that only 73 disputes were being handled this week by the service and that only 11 of these were strikes. In most instances employers and employees have made definite agreements that the questions at issue shall be settled without interference with production.

There are a few lockouts reported, but it was pointed out that at a time when great general strikes are being agitated in Great Britain, when Italian factory operatives have practically revolutionized the system of industry through their insistence upon having an active part in managing, and when 600,000 workmen are reported on strike in Saxony, the largest strike in the United States is a purely local matter affecting the workers in one trade in Tampa, Florida.

SOCIALISTS CLAIM WOMEN WERE BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One hundred affidavits of women who declare they were refused registration because they had no marriage certificates or certificates in a foreign language only, although their names appeared upon their husbands' naturalization papers, have been filed with Julius Gerber, executive secretary of the Socialist Party of New York County, and will be taken to the Supreme Court tomorrow, when writs of mandamus will be sought to compel the board of elections to set a day when these women and others alleged to have been illegally refused registration may register in order to vote at the November election.

OREGON ENFORCEMENT LAW COMPREHENSIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The Oregon prohibition enforcement law is comprehensive enough to prohibit not only the making of "home brew" but also the sale of malt preparations designed to facilitate the manufacture of beer at home, in the opinion of Lester W. Humphreys, United States attorney. The law provides as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell or barter intoxicating liquors within the State.

"The words 'intoxicating liquors' shall be construed to embrace all spirituous, malt, vinous, mixtures or other intoxicating liquor; and all mixtures or preparations reasonably likely or intended to be used as a beverage, which shall contain in excess of one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, shall be deemed to be embraced within such term independently of any other test of their intoxicating character; and all mixtures, compounds or preparations, whether liquid or not, which are intended, when mixed with water, or otherwise, to produce by fermentation, or otherwise, any intoxicating liquor, shall also be deemed to be embraced within the term."

CALIFORNIA PASSES ENFORCEMENT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The machinery supplied by the federal authorities for the enforcement of prohibition was supplemented in California, at the last Legislature, by passage of a law providing state officials for enforcement and penalties for violation.

This law received the signature of the Governor, but as in other successful progressive measures which passed the Legislature, the opposition in this case, the liquor interests, were enabled to secure a referendum on this bill which has held up its operation to the present time. The entire forces of prohibition in California today are being centered on carrying this measure, which is known as the Harris bill.

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White Caps of Silk Poplin, shield of bias folds, silk lined; two models. Infants' size to 18 months.
regularly 2.50, Sale Price 1.95

White Polo Hats of Imported Corduroy finished with ribbon rosettes.
regularly 3.00, Sale Price 2.50

Baby Bunting of white Eiderdown; hood attached, bound with white, pink or blue satin ribbon.
regularly 7.00, Sale Price 5.95

Japanese Silk Embroidered Carriage Covers, unusual designs, in pink or blue.
regularly 3.50, Sale Price 3.95

Blanket Bath Robes, turn over collar and cuffs, in Rose, Pink, Copenhagen or Light Blue. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.
regularly 4.50, Sale Price 3.50

Crib or Carriage Blankets in Pink or Blue with white floral or animal design.
30x40, regularly 1.35, Sale Price 1.10
36x50, regularly 2.50, Sale Price 1.95

Infants' White Flannelette Night Gowns, regularly 1.25, Sale Price 85c

Infants' White Flannelette Wrappers, finished with Pink or Blue Crochet Edge.
regularly 1.15, Sale Price 85c

Madeira Bibs, beautifully hand-embroidered, regularly 1.25, Sale Price 95c

Madeira Pillow Slips, hand-embroidered in two designs.
regularly 3.50, Sale Price 2.50

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regularly 3.75, Sale Price 2.75

Pillow Cases to match.
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Long and Short White Flannel Skirts, Gertrude Model, hand-embroidered.
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SPAIN MAINTAINS CLAIM TO TANGIER

Country Sees Critical Days of Decision Approaching—While Making Concessions It Will Not Sacrifice the Main Point

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The propaganda campaign aiming at the possession of Tangier by Spain, or, if this is found by the powers to be impracticable, then the demand that at least internationalization, improved somewhat and with a check placed upon French pretensions shall remain, is being conducted astutely and vigorously in Spain at the present time, and is by no means limited to the efforts of the Pro-Tangier committee operating chiefly in Morocco and responsible for the extraordinary meeting at Ceuta the other day, which seems to have made an impression in other places than the Spanish zone and Spain herself, or to the occasional speeches of ministers and former ministers.

Various societies of importance have a turn at the subject now and then, and the diversity of these associations and the continuity in propaganda that is preserved is impressive as indicating the national character of the movement. Spain feels now that the critical days of decision are approaching. She feels also that acute differences between herself and France will necessarily be manifested in the determination of the future of Tangier, but hopes they may be settled in the most amicable and satisfactory manner, to which end she is prepared to make sacrifices, but not to sacrifice the main point.

Claims Thought Supreme

Historically, geographically, politically and in every other way Spain considers that her claims to Tangier are supreme. Morocco and Spain have been intimately associated for ages past; Spain has been Moorish and Morocco has been Spanish. France has had nothing to do with it, and her single claim is that she is there and has been doing tolerably well. France has made the most of the suggestion that Spain has blundered, mismanaged and failed in her own zone; the answer is that whatever may have been the case in the past (and Spain urges that her faults have invariably been sadly exaggerated, and that she has had difficulties to contend with far greater than those with which the French have had to contend) she is doing well now, is carrying through effectively a sound policy, and while her civil administration is improving, her military efforts, or her "peaceful penetration" as she prefers to call it, are conducted thoroughly and with great success.

In effect Spain considers that at present her action, her position and her prospects in Morocco are at least as good as those of the French. In such circumstances she feels it would be a monstrous thing if France were to be given a patch of Morocco in the middle of the Spanish coast line and a key port to the whole country, and it is suggested that if this were done Spain would not be the only power to have deep regrets upon the circumstances afterwards, for it is not believed that if France once had

Tangier her North African aspirations would be satisfied. Tangier might be but a beginning.

Position of England

Spain would be content with international control, somewhat modified and made more efficient, means being taken to prevent Tangier itself rusting as it is doing under international jealousy and inefficiency; if she herself could not have the place, could she be satisfied that this question in probably a more acute form would not be brought up again at a later date when possibly France would be disposed to assert her demands in some other form. The present is clearly the moment for the settlement of the question once and for all. Incidentally, it may be remarked, Spain considers that her position in the matter is somewhat stronger than it was some time ago. She looks to the friendly favor of other powers, and believes that the last word in the matter will be said by England.

Now in the matter of the propaganda to which reference has been made, notice should be taken of a strong manifesto that was issued some little time ago by the Africanist League, a Spanish association for the promotion of Spanish interests in the north of Africa. This manifesto urges that it is necessary that Tangier should be in the hands of Spain, and insists on the danger to which Spanish effort in Morocco would be subjected if there were "foreign domination of a port belonging to the Spanish zone." It is pointed out that in last year's fighting against Raisuli Tangier was a center of supply for the rebels, and General Berenguer was much impeded in his operations on account of this.

New Gibraltar

Again the Africanist League protests against the establishment of a "new Gibraltar." It examines the various reasons that are set forward by the French newspapers for the possession of Tangier by France. It says that Tangier may be awarded to Spain without France being injured in the matter of any of her ancient rights. The victory won over Germany could not be invoked for the appropriation of Tangier, because Spain was neutral, because Tangier was not German but Spanish, and because France had only conquered with the assistance of other nations with whose opinion it would be necessary to reckon.

Further, during the entire course of the war Spain had supplied France with all she had that the latter needed, and it would be poor thanks on the part of France to take Tangier. The manifesto then goes on to say that the possession by France of Tangier would bring about in Spain a movement of opinion analogous to that which was produced in Italy in connection with Fiume, which would have the most unfortunate effect in the future upon the relations between the two countries which ought always to be cordial.

Spain Not a Newcomer

Attention may now be drawn to a lecture given by Don Emilio Bonelli, vice-president of the Africanist League, and a man who knows Morocco thoroughly, having traveled over it many times in the capacity both of explorer and holiday-making voyager. He delivered his pro-Tangier lecture under the auspices of the Geographical Society and said at the outset that that body from its earliest times had worked constantly in favor of Spanish interests in Morocco, and in its bulletin had set forth reports, lectures, articles and so forth dealing with the subject, while when the Colonial Con-

gress through its initiative was held in Madrid in 1883, the enormous value attaching to Morocco for the safeguarding of the independence of Spain was urged.

Then Emilio Bonelli went on to say that the first argument used by those who were opposed to Spanish aspirations in Morocco was to characterize them as outsiders in this matter. In answer to that there might be mentioned, without going any further back, the action of Spain in Morocco and throughout North Africa from Tunis to the Atlantic from the sixteenth century, the campaigns she had waged, the treaties made, the possessions she had gained and preserved, and so forth. The campaign of 1858-60 waged by Spain against Morocco, which was concluded by the Treaty of Wadras, broke the mystery of the Sheriffian Empire and the barrier that it presented to European action; it established in an incontestable manner the hegemony of Spain in Morocco, it gave guarantees to persons and goods in that land, and profited manifestly to the commercial world.

Tangier's Strategic Position

Emilio Bonelli, continuing his argument, then went on to speak of the elements for exploitation that Morocco offered, of the difficulties that lay in the way and the rewards that were to be obtained if they were successfully overcome. Then he considered the policy that Spain ought to pursue, saying that when the Moor was convinced that his religion, his traditions, his customs and his interests would be strictly respected, a close association between Moors and Spaniards would be automatic. To achieve this end all that was needed was an intelligent and just direction of affairs.

The political importance of Tangier arose from its having been the diplomatic capital of the empire and through the representatives of foreign nations having resided there, while its commercial and strategic importance resulted from its geographical situation as a port in the Straits of Gibraltar and at the head of the railways that penetrated Morocco. He described the atmosphere of Tangier as being completely Spanish, through the dominating language, the very numerous Spanish colony, through the civilizing elements that Spain had taken there, and through the commerce that was maintained with the neighboring ports of Andalusia across the water.

Thus Tangier should enter into the Spanish zone. Guarantees were necessary for the freedom of commerce with the port, and for free navigation through the straits even in abnormal times, and only Spain could offer those guarantees to all the nations. On the other hand without Tangier the Spanish protectorate could not accomplish completely its work of pacification. Conflicts and complications would be continual and they would have incalculable consequences. "Only the Spanish flag can wave by the side of the Moroccan flag in Tangier," declared the professor amid ringing cheers.

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AUSTRALIA NEEDS REAFFORESTATION

Some States Realize Their Losses Through Expert Advice Not Having Been Obtained and Consequent Timber Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recent meeting in London of forestry experts from all parts of the Empire, has focused attention on the all-important questions connected with forestry in general and reafforestation in particular. The last report of the Forestry Commission for New South Wales is of much interest, as bearing on many of the subjects discussed at the conference. Timber is one of Australia's greatest national assets, although the forests in the Commonwealth only cover about 4 per cent of the total surface, and even this has, in past years, been so treated that the available supply for commercial purposes is vanishing.

Generally, it may be stated that the fact that forestry is a business, and a most important one at that, has been neglected in Australia, and the methods employed have been to exploit existing supplies without taking steps to insure that the future of the industry will be considered with a view to these supplies being maintained. With proper care and foresight a forest, with its limitless yield, means more to a nation than the discovery of great mineral wealth. Some of the states are now realizing what has already been lost through expert advice not having been obtained, and the consequent waste of valuable timber.

Apparent Indifference

Even now, some of the administrations appear to be more or less indifferent to the satisfactory settlement of important problems connected with timber in their states, and seem inclined to allow casual management permanently to impair their forest heritage, for the proper utilization and continuation of which they will be held ultimately responsible.

Turning from this apparent indifference on the part of certain states, it is with satisfaction that the case of New South Wales can be quoted. In November, 1916, this State passed the Forestry Act, the outstanding feature of which is the removal of the Administration from political control, in order to insure that the timber resources of

the State would be converted from a rapidly deteriorating property into a valuable and ever-increasing asset. In order to carry into effect this very desirable result, the act created a commission with power to place the management of the forests on a business footing; and this includes their systematic working with a view to the regeneration and growth of future crops, and the disposal of timber, and other forest products, to the best possible advantage.

The work of reafforestation is for the benefit of the future, and people with a narrow outlook, whose present plans may be disorganized thereby, resent any action taken by the commission with a view to continuing and increasing the timber wealth of the State. Much regrettable opposition has, therefore, been shown to the activities of the commission, and misrepresentations have been made, much of which appears to be organized by people interested in the timber trade, who have declared their intention of securing a reversion to the old working conditions. It is thought that this opposition comes, not from those engaged directly in the forests, or in dealings with the commission, but from extraneous agents and traders.

Too Much Celerity

It has been alleged by interested persons that the commission is trying to impose control with too much celerity; whereas the opinion of that body itself is that, if anything, they may, perhaps, be taxed with not having made sufficient progress in the necessary changes. It is stated that in the coastal districts, particularly, the efforts to increase forestry control have been very greatly hampered by the organized opposition and misrepresentation to which reference has been made. This opposition to the good work of the commission is very unfortunate, but, on the whole, understandable from the point of view of those affected, and when the results of the necessary controls are slowly manifested, there is little doubt but that this opposition will disappear.

It had previously been estimated that the total forest resources of the State were 12,000,000 acres, but a closer investigation has shown that this figure is actually 1,000,000 acres in excess of the area under trees. The question of the future supplies of soft wood, to meet the needs of the State, engaged the attention of the commission, and it was decided to spend as much money as could be spared upon the afforestation of poorly timbered areas with coniferous species. The difficulty experienced in this connection has been in securing extensive tracts, owing to the fact that they are included in min-

ing reservations. Unless this difficulty is surmounted, some of the finest coniferous areas in the State will remain undeveloped.

Crown Land for Settlement

Another important step taken by the commission was to increase the allocation of state forests from 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 acres. This was done as a matter of policy to simplify the administration of Crown lands. The revision of these reserves is now being done, and the result eventually will be to release 500,000 acres of Crown land for settlement. One of the changes which has taken place during the year under review has been the establishment, as a separate industrial concern, of the State Sawmilling and Timber Supply, and the report of this undertaking, heretofore included in the forestry report, will in future be made direct to the Minister.

Turning to finance, it may be stated that the total revenue collected during the year was £97,592, and the expenditure on administration was £50,579. The revenue showed an increase of £26,623. The sum spent on forest works was £51,905. The drought conditions prevailing in the interior were responsible for the cessation of operations by a considerable number of sawmills, and otherwise seriously affected the industry. However, the conditions on the coast were much better, and a strong demand for native timber, together with high prices, had the effect of stimulating activity in sawmilling, and other branches of the industry, and there is evidence of activity which gives promise of further expansion in the coming year. The total imports of timber were valued at £1,133,232, and the exports at £125,058.

There is no doubt that the efficient control of the forests of New South Wales by the commission under the Chief Commissioner, Mr. R. Dalrymple Hay, will have a most beneficial effect in making the best use of the available timber and insuring that the future

supplies of the state will be safeguarded. A proposal is being considered, for commonwealth and state cooperation, for the advancement, on more definite lines, of exact research on forest products.

In conclusion, the commission stated that it desired "to impress the importance of developing a forest system on sound lines, and to solicit the confidence of the people in the work they are doing. Forestry is a business requiring careful management, and the exercise of patient effort over a long term of years, before results are apparent and a full measure of success can be achieved. The work of today is foundational, and it is the future that will derive the greatest benefit."

DAMASCUS MAY CHANGE FLAG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Ha Ki Bey Azem, a Syrian political writer who has returned to Beirut, in response to the urgent call of the High Commissioner, proposes that the flag of the Damascus Government should be after the fashion of that of the Greater Lebanon, the French tricolor flag, on the white of which will be an emblem of Syria.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WAGES INCREASE

Railway Strike Averted by Decision of the State Industrial Court Granting Rise in Basic Wage of Workers of 2s a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—By important judicial coincidence, South Australia escaped an extensive strike during the visit of the Prince of Wales. There was widespread dissatisfaction over wages which ran out to an average of 18s. 6d. a day and a ballot of employees from one end of the State to the other had been taken by the union on the question whether direct action should be resorted to.

Those papers were returnable a few days prior to the arrival of the Royal train. The Prince was traveling overland from Western Australia by the great transcontinental railway which links this State and makes it the corridor of the Commonwealth. The Prince would have reached Port Augusta, which is 260 miles from Adelaide, at the time the men went on strike, and he and his staff would have been compelled to finish the journey by motor cars.

The voting on the question of direct action by the government workers was overwhelmingly in favor of downing tools, Prince or no Prince. The unions were so sorely indignant over the matter of wages that they were fully prepared to convert into a lamentable fiasco the arrangements for the transportation of the King's son.

Government Unyielding
Then, at the apex of the crisis, the president of the State Industrial Court, Prof. Jethro Brown, gave his judgment which raised the basic wage by 2s. to 12s. 6d. a day. That settled the trouble at once. This rate, by the way, is significant in view of the statement the president of the Federal Court of Arbitration had made that 12s. 6d. was the wage on the statistician's figures. Dr. Brown said it was not enough and his decision must have an influence on future declaration of the kind throughout the Commonwealth.

All through the turmoil and agitation the Liberal Government stood firm and unyielding. To all the deputations from the trade unions, the Premier, H. N. Barwell, advised them to be patient in their demands and, above everything, constitutional in their methods. "The government," he said, "will not be intimidated. We are prepared to do a fair thing at the proper time, but we will not be dictated to or browbeaten. That will not help your cause and you may as well know it at once."

The Premier insisted that in this attitude the Cabinet had the moral support of the people. The newspaper correspondence seemed to suggest that the assumption was "quite sound." The Premier said he realized the unions would have to be fought sooner or later and the sooner the better. If it had to be during the visit of the heir to the British throne, then, unfortunately as it would be, it would have to take place.

Unprecedented Celerity
The new basic wage which stopped the railway strike was delivered only a fortnight before the Prince came. True to its promise the government (which is now fully Liberal in its personnel, having asked for the resignation of the two National-Labor Ministers) decided, within a few hours, to pay the increased rate throughout the government service. This celerity was unprecedented and, moreover, the plan of the government conforming with the scale of wages and conditions outside the service is entirely new in South Australia.

It is a significant industrial development. Hitherto the government has always paid a little less and made the men work a little longer than in the case of outside firms. Now both government and private workers are on the same footing for the first time. The Cabinet has also appointed a reference board on which there is a union representative and the whole

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wages sheet is being revised. In his judgment, Prof. Jethro Brown said, the issues associated with the declaration of a new basic wage were so grave that the duty ought to be discharged, not by one judge, but by three.

"There are," he said, "many considerations to be taken into account in fixing a living wage. Man is adaptive. He can achieve under conditions of hardship and he can degenerate under conditions of luxury, or even abundance. In a period of rapidly rising prices the court cannot allow things to slide. A duty is imposed on it which must be performed with courage and yet with caution. Not only has a living wage to be fixed, but a working margin ascertained to avoid the assessment becoming out of date soon after it has been made. Production and greater economy are vitally important to a country like Australia at present and a general adoption of a go-slow policy, whether by employers or employees, would be suicidal. The maintenance or increase of production cannot be expected of the workers in Australia in the absence of any protection as to the distribution of what is produced."

Responsibility of Employees
The judge emphasized that the world conditions called for a new spirit in industry, together with institutions which should give effect to that spirit. Claims on the part of the employees could not be met by either opportunism or passivism, but must be faced in accordance with reason and justice. A grave responsibility rested on employers in regard to the upward tendency of the masses. It had to be remembered that the wage standard in Australia for unskilled workers had hitherto been something more than a subsistence wage.

"Government employees," remarked Professor Brown, "are not amenable to the jurisdiction of the court whose primary duty is, in the present instance, to assess a living wage with special regard to the privately-owned industries of the State."
In conclusion, he said that there existed in Australia today a great and urgent need for national economy public and private, but there was no adequate evidence or argument to justify him in conceding the claim of the employers that the living wage of 12s. 6d. should be reduced by 5 per cent in view of the seriousness of the present situation. His reply was that a rigid standard of economy under war conditions could not be justified under peace conditions.

"But it seems to be necessary to point out in Australia," emphasized the judge, "that an industrial court cannot secure industrial peace and stability in a community, if that community, or a very large class of it, mistaking the shadow for the substance, is bent on industrial strife."

Broadest Humanity Needed
"I am deeply concerned that this wage should prove effective, and that its purchasing power should be increased rather than diminished. In order that this may come about there must be the utmost effort, a greater courage, the broadest humanity (amounting at times to a kind of self-effacement) on the part of the employers as a class. There must also be a wider vision and an even greater concentration of effort on the part of those who work in industry."

The chief trouble, at any rate as regards some divisions of industry in Australia today, is not high wages, but discontentment or inadequate services. In particular we should avoid the confusion of caste (which is extinct) and class (which is becoming extinct) with the enduring necessity for a division of labor—a division which should be consistent with full and free opportunities for all, but which, nevertheless, exacts that each man of every class must serve as best he can the community of which he is a member, and in whose welfare his own interests are vitally and inextricably involved."

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RUSSIA PREPARING ITS NEXT CENSUS

Official Communication to Political Sections Proposes Various Themes for Propagandists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
LONDON, England.—In preparation for the taking of the All-Russian census, the central committee of the Bolsheviks has transmitted through the wireless press from Moscow an official communication addressed to all the political sections, in which various themes are proposed for propagandists in connection with the census. The following are the principal ideas put forward:

"A census is an inspection and a reckoning of all the property and economic forces of the republic. This inspection and reckoning is essential in order to discover the weak places in its general economics, and to compose a general plan to organize its common economics, and to relieve individuals from all want and disorganization. All branches of the economics of the republic must be learned, registered and calculated, because as in private property so in the property of the whole state, each individual part depends on the other parts."

Counting the Workers
"During late years, the town population has moved in large numbers to the country. Regarding the workers, tradesmen and specialists, it is not known how many there are, nor where they are. It is essential to discover and reckon up this working force. When the tradesmen and workers are calculated, there will be the possibility of correctly distributing them. This is very important in order to increase the general economics."

"The census of children is essential in order to know how many schools, kindergartens and crèches must be opened. The illiterate must be registered in order to know where there are many, and to send these teachers. Old people, and those incapable of working, must be registered so as to know how they may be assisted, and how to provide for them."

"Agricultural economics must be calculated, so as to know the number of people working on the land, whether they are provided for; what they are cultivating; and whether there are no places uncultivated and waste. When this is calculated, it is not difficult to reckon what agriculture and agricultural workers require. It will then be clear where help must be sent; what seeds and machines must be ordered from abroad; and how much cattle is necessary."

Guarantee for Success
"The census of factories, works, mines and other industrial institutions is required so as to discover what in-

dustries there are; where the weak points may be, and how they may be healed."

"The guarantee for a successful All-Russian census is comprised in the following conditions: rapidity of fulfillment; correctness and accuracy of information. The one and the other depend on the conscientious relation displayed toward the carrying out of the census."

"In former Tsarist times, people were afraid of the census. This is comprehensible, because the census at that time led to new taxes and new burdens for the workers. Now the worker has himself become the owner of the state, and for him the census is nothing save a reckoning of his own economic strength in order to improve it."

"The enemies of the working people will not fail to profit by this occasion. They will publish false rumors regarding the census. They will begin to affirm that the census is being carried out with the object of requisitioning property; of taking children and old people away, with the object of removing the peasants to other parts en bloc. They will not forget to talk about anti-Christ; they will do everything to confuse the dark people and to spoil the census."

False Rumors
"False rumors and the nonsense, which will be published concerning the census by the enemies of the people, must not worry the workers. Let them not forget that the census is being carried out in their own interests. Therefore they may give the census-takers correct and exact information of themselves and their property, and, together with this, they must in every way assist the success of this essential matter which is useful for all."

"Let the literates help the illiterates in drawing up the cards; let them explain the importance of the census to those who do not understand why it is being carried out. Soviet and local institutions, on their side, must afford every facility for the carrying out of the census. Only with common mutual assistance can this inspection and reckoning up of the economics and the strength of the country be carried out. After this, it will be possible to draw up a common plan to improve the country's economics and begin organized work."

TEMPERANCE AIDS BASUTOLAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The local liquor licensing court at Ladybrand has on the second occasion refused to grant licenses to bottle stores there and in the district towns. Police reports showed that since the bottle stores were closed brandy imported into the district had decreased by 2074 gallons. The evidence from Basutoland was that the illicit liquor traffic on the Ladybrand border and cases of native drunkenness had decreased to a remarkable degree during the past six months.

HOW NEW ZEALAND CHECKS PROFITEER

Local Tribunals Have Had a Restraining Influence on Both Merchants and Retailers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Local tribunals, working under the direction of the Board of Trade, have been trying to check the rise in the cost of living in New Zealand. These tribunals are groups of business men, authorized by the government to investigate complaints made by the public, to take evidence and examine the books and records of traders, and to recommend legal proceedings in cases where profiteering appears to have taken place. They have disappointed the people, since they have not succeeded in stopping the rise of prices or in securing many convictions for profiteering. But they certainly have had a restraining influence on merchants and retailers, and they have helped the consumers by providing a means of investigation and by laying down rules to be applied in the adjustment of prices.

The tribunals have been upheld by the courts in ruling that a merchant or retailer must calculate his profit on what he actually paid for the goods. If the purchase price of the article was £5, the seller may add a reasonable amount, which may be as high as 40 or even 50 per cent, to cover overhead charges, and profit, but he is not entitled to take into consideration an increased wholesale price or shortage of supply, nor is he entitled to average his profit over many lines, balancing a loss or a small profit at one point by a large profit at another point. The tribunals and the courts require that each separate transaction shall be considered on its own merits.

Traders' Demands
This ruling is hotly resented by the business community, and argument on the point is still proceeding. The traders demand recognition of a factor that is ignored by the tribunals, that

is, replacement value. They say that is the manufacturer's or wholesale price that he himself must pay when he replaces stock.

"Replacement value is the cornerstone of our existence," says a representative retailer. "If selling on that basis is denied us, then who is to bear our losses when we are compelled to sell under cost in a falling market? No one denies that traders have had the benefit for several years of rising markets. But history assures us that the turn will come and that we shall have to face a period of falling prices."

The tribunals reply, in effect, that each transaction must be considered by itself and that if the trader has to pay an increased price for replacement, he will make his profit on that price when he sells the article. He makes the profit twice over if the first increases the price of an article that he bought at the lower cost.

Single Transaction Theory
The retailers dispute also the fairness of the demand that they shall not average profits. They state that trade custom justifies them in making very low profits on certain standard or "bread-and-butter" lines and correspondingly larger profits on other lines. They point out that losses are often unavoidable on particular lines. Fashion may change, a substitute may appear or the goods may deteriorate. This loss must be made up on other lines. The tribunals hold to the single transaction theory, and it is obvious enough that from their point of view no other course is feasible. Profiteering could scarcely ever be proved if each separate transaction had to be considered in its relation to the average annual profits of the whole business.

New Zealand's experience will not encourage the government to persist in efforts to control retail prices by any direct method. The prohibition of trusts and monopolies is established as a basis of New Zealand law, and the government is disposed to strengthen provisions of this kind, in the belief that the free play of competition affords the community the best protection against exploitation. Attempts at the direct control of retail prices tend to carry the authorities to a point where they will be invited to take over the business and run it themselves.

SUDAN'S SCHEME FOR OBTAINING LABORERS

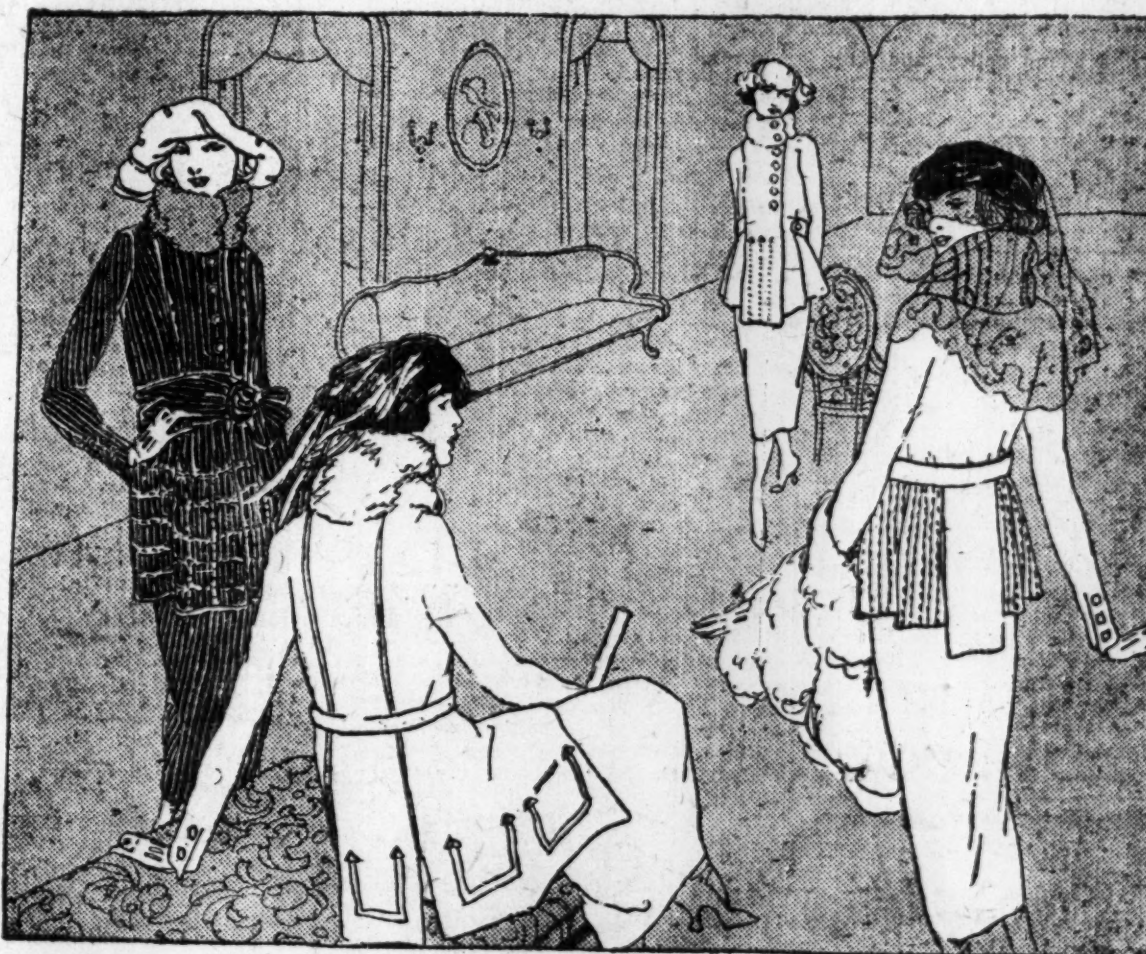
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KHARTUM, Sudan.—The contractors for the construction of the dam to be built across the Blue Nile at Makwar, and the canalization of the Gezira Plain, are endeavoring to find the labor necessary to start work as soon as the rainy season finishes, about October or November. It is estimated that some 20,000 men will be required in 1921 when the work is in full swing. There is no possibility of obtaining anything like this number of men in the Sudan. Given a good dura crop this year, for which the signs are very favorable the native of the country will be less inclined to work steadily than he is now when dura (his staple food) is scarce and dear. The only solution appears to be to import labor. This has been done from Egypt up till now, but the Egyptian can earn good money in his own country, and even when offered high wages in the Sudan will only sign a contract for a few months at a high rate of pay. When his contract expires he returns to Egypt.

Another solution of the difficulty that has been suggested is to bring fellahs from Nigeria, but one doubts whether this is feasible, owing to distance and the very natural reluctance of the African native to migrate. Again it is hardly likely that the Nigerian authorities will be willing to lose some thousands of valuable workers. Their country is far richer potentially than the Sudan—it has a wider variety of produce and climate—and will be able to find lucrative employment for its own men for many years to come. The most promising field for labor recruiting up to the present seems to be the Yemen and Asir in Arabia, and endeavors are being made to attract laborers from there. There is talk of offering them high wages, which will not be without its effect in the local labor market, where help is already costly and difficult to obtain. The Yemenis are excellent workers and have been employed on waterside labor in Port Sudan for some years. They may be said to do most of the manual labor of that port. They should do well in the Gezira if they can be induced to come.

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A chamoistyne suit with nutria, for women, is sketched at the left. And at the right is a misses' suit of Yalama cloth with smart flaring coat.

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IS FRANCE A DANGER TO GERMAN UNITY?

Recent Nomination of French Minister to Bavaria Said to Be an Example of Disintegration Policy Steadfastly Pursued

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—"Permit me, Mr. Minister, to express the hope that such incidents will not recur and that henceforth the relations between Germany and France may be maintained in a spirit of that harmonious collaboration which is so necessary to their economic recovery and prosperity." Such was the vital sentence with which, as telegraphed at the time to The Christian Science Monitor, the French Ambassador here, Charles Laurent, concluded his reply to the speech in which Dr. Simons, the German Foreign Minister, during the stipulated visit which he paid to the French Embassy on September 5, expressed the deep regret entertained by the German Government for the attack made by an excited mob on the French Consulate at Breslau.

Humanizing of Capitalism

No one who has lived for any length of time in Germany since the armistice can doubt the gravity of the Franco-German problem. Even the Russian problem, while temporarily more disturbing, does not constitute the same menace for the future peace of Europe, because more and more does the conviction grow that the present Bolshevik dictatorship at Moscow is merely a phase, an episode, which will soon pass and of which the effects, owing to the humanizing of capitalism which has been provoked in Great Britain and France, may not be wholly bad. The Franco-German problem, unless a new line of policy is followed, will persist long after the Russian problem has been solved and with the passing of the years the menace to the peace of Europe which it constitutes will grow. There have been doubtless grave faults on both sides, yet, judged from the Berlin angle, the larger share of the blame for the present unsatisfactory relations between Germany and France would seem to be France's. France had, and still has, two policies, and two policies only to choose from, so far as Germany is concerned, namely, her conciliation and her destruction. It is otherwise in the case of Italy, Great Britain, and still more of the United States, for with them the policy of disregard of and indifference toward Germany could be adopted as one fears it is being adopted. As with individuals so with nations the distant may be disregarded but the attitude toward the next-door neighbor must be defined. The choice must lie between friendship and enmity. Germany is France's next-door neighbor and as such must be conciliated, or if she is not to be conciliated, must be destroyed.

German Unity

The policy of destruction or suppression of a nation of nearly 70,000,000 of people is in any circumstance difficult, and the only way in which it could be achieved by France would be through Germany's disintegration or disruption. German geographical unity constitutes the real menace to France and it is obvious—so at least the problem has been envisaged by some French statesmen—that with the disappearance of that unity would disappear also the menace.

An influential section of the French press, notably the "Echo de Paris,"

has championed this solution of the German problem, and if the attitude of its civil and military representatives in Germany is an index the French Government has hitherto also favored it. The detachment of Bavaria from the rest of Germany, the establishment of an independent republic on the Rhine, and the isolation of Prussia are the terms in which that solution might find expression. Union between Bavaria and Austria and an alliance between the large Roman Catholic power thus constituted and France might even follow. As both Great Britain and the United States would not countenance any attempt to disintegrate Germany by force, France, in the pursuance of the policy indicated, could only encourage and foster from the outside any separatist tendencies which manifested themselves within Germany itself. This she has most assuredly done. The recent nomination of a French minister to the Bavarian Government was merely a more noticeable example of the policy steadfastly pursued. The support which the French Government accorded the short-lived Rhine republic is another case in point.

A German Menace

There is nothing discreditable to France in the fact that she has aimed at the disintegration of Germany. The only question which arises is whether she has adopted the best plan possible for the dissipation of what is to her a very real German menace. That France herself has doubts on this very point seems more and more clear. The causes of the apparent failure of the policy mentioned need only be touched on here. The "Germanism" of Bavaria and Prussia, in spite of their violent domestic quarrels, constitutes the main sentimental barrier to separation, but the economic factors against it have even greater weight. Separation from the rest of Germany means loss of coal, and since she obtains many supplies from the East Prussian granaries to a lesser degree, loss of corn for Bavaria and subsequent union with Austria would merely aggravate that problem.

Not only, moreover, are the adjoining states of Württemberg and Baden hostile to the separation policy, but northern Bavaria, which is mainly industrial and includes such towns as Nuremberg and Regensburg, does not share the enthusiasm of the peasants of southern Bavaria for independence. Separation from the rest of Germany would mean disruption of Bavaria itself and of course the isolation, economic and intellectual, of Munich.

Policy of Conciliation

There remains, therefore, only the policy of conciliation, and the French Ambassador's words quoted above suggest that French statesmanship may be disposed to give it a trial. Granted such willingness on the part of France, is such a policy likely to be successful? Will Germany be conciliated? It must be confessed that there is a very large class of junkers and bureaucrats who even in the moment of their country's deepest humiliation will bear nothing of conciliation. That class has a lust for revenge and dreams of the realization of the deferred march into Paris. Unfortunately, French tactlessness has succeeded in driving into the ranks of these irreconcilables vast masses of middle-class moderate-thinking people and workers.

An American who called on the writer recently asked for his views on this very point. "Let typical German workers answer your question," replied the writer, touching the bell for the hotel floor waiter. "What do you think of France?" the waiter was asked. A cloud crossed the man's face. "I hate France," he replied. "I have been four years in the trenches, and I am sick of war, but if the chance were offered I would march against France tomorrow. England and America are ready to give us a chance but France wants to keep us a nation of slaves." The writer touched the bell for the chambermaid. "What do you think about France?" "The French kept back our prisoners and have sent black troops into the occupied area. I cannot forgive the French," she replied.

plied. The cab driver who drove the American back to his hotel replied to the question in similar terms.

For all the Nationalist propaganda carried on by the junkers and Pan-Germans and the present bitterness of large sections of workers these masses of the people are doubtless willing to respond to a gesture of generosity on the part of France and are ready to do their share in that joint work of reconciliation so greatly needed. Unless, however, the new policy is adopted, the future of Europe is black.

ONTARIO'S SUGAR BEET CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
CHATHAM, Ontario.—The production of sugar beets in Ontario has reached such an important stage that the crop is now a considerable factor in the Canadian sugar market. The crop this year was much larger than in any former year and the refined product from this year's beets will be on the market within a couple of weeks. As a result it is expected to have a decided influence on the sugar prices throughout the Province. The growers are well organized and have a reputation for considering the consumer's viewpoint. The producers have been hampered by labor troubles, but accepted a price that will enable the product to be put on the market at a figure considerably below the prevailing price of granulated. There is no intention of bringing the quotations up to those set by the Cuban producers.

ALBERTA'S WHEAT CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta.—Alberta's wheat crop for 1920 is estimated at 80,000,000 bushels. This is considered a conservative estimate. The total grain yield of the Province in 1919 was 113,199,813 bushels, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture. From this it is seen that the wheat crop of 1920 is almost as great as the entire crop of all grains in 1919.

NEW ZEALAND TO RAISE NEW LOANS

Large Sums Required for Development and Taxation Still Remain at High War Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasia News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The New Zealand Government, faced with a difficult financial situation arising from the heavy war expenditure, has decided that the Dominion will meet its liabilities out of profits and not out of savings. There is very little indication of economy in the budget for 1920-21, which was presented to the House of Representatives by the Prime Minister, Mr. Massey. The gross public debt is now £201,170,000, nearly half of it being due to the war. The sinking funds amount to rather more than £7,000,000 and the net indebtedness per head is £165. The annual interest and sinking fund charges amount to £7,249,000.

These are substantial figures for a population of rather more than 1,100,000. The war has left a further legacy of war pensions amounting to over £2,000,000 a year, and of largely increased wages and expenses in all branches of the public service.

Surplus Used Up

The total revenue of the government for the 12 months ended March 31, 1920, was £26,081,340, and the expenditure was £23,781,924, leaving a surplus of £2,229,416. The accumulated surpluses of the last five years, to the credit of the public account, amount to £17,538,000, but most of this money has been used for repatriation purposes, that is, the purchase of land for settlement by soldiers, ad-

vances for purchase of stock, businesses and improvements, purchases of homes and so forth.

The government has assets against this expenditure, but the money has ceased to be liquid capital. It will return in the form of gradual repayments. The difficulty of the government's present position arises from the fact that taxation remains at the high war level and cannot well be increased, that the surplus has been practically all absorbed by increases in departmental expenditure (chiefly wages of railwaymen, post and telegraph officials and other state employees), and that heavy demands are being made now for public expenditure in many directions, chiefly in the development of the country.

Railway and road construction, land settlement and the development of hydro-electric power on a large scale are among the requirements of the Dominion if production is to be stimulated, and these works necessarily mean the expenditure of loan money. A large increase in direct taxation is not considered by the government to be desirable, and customs taxations cannot be increased without accentuating the cost of living problem. But money is plentiful within the Dominion and it can be borrowed.

Railways to be Pushed On

The government proposes to provide during the current year a sum of £3,600,000 for public works, including hydro-electric schemes. It intends to speed up the completion of important railways and permit settlers to make their own arrangements for the construction of local light railways in various parts of the country under government supervision. A vigorous immigration policy is to be pursued, and a sum of £1,000,000 is to be provided for housing. More houses are essential if the population of the Dominion is to be expanded, since a serious shortage of homes already exists. A further sum of £7,500,000 is to be

provided for the settlement of returned soldiers on the land and in homes. Telephone and other facilities in the country districts are to be extended, and swamp drainage operations are to be hastened.

The limiting factor in the expenditure of money probably will prove to be the amount of labor available, since labor is short in almost every branch of industry. But the government in-

tends to raise by way of loan something like £14,000,000, in addition to £10,000,000 required for the renewal of old loans. Most of the money, if not all of it, will have to be raised locally, and the government states that contributions from persons and institutions able to subscribe will be compulsory. This rule was adopted in connection with war loans and it is to be maintained.



Fur Wraps

The fashion in furs displays a new line—the Redingote. It is seen in a Hudson seal coat that fits closely to the waist, from which the lower part ripples in a full sweeping flare. Another new thing is a wrap of moleskin in three tiers, each one growing narrower as it reaches the hem. These together with other handsome wraps, stolls and small scarfs are now shown in the Fur Department. This season the collection is an exceptionally fine one.

(Third Floor)

Stix, Baer & Fuller

GRAND-LEADER
SEVENTH-WASHINGTON-SEVENTH & LEXAS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Automobile Accessories

Rampers for Fords; black channel bar. Priced	\$5.00
"Detroit" Tilt Wheel for Ford. Priced	\$15.00
Rain Covers for Fords. Priced	\$2.50
Mid Chains for Fords. Priced, the pair	\$1.50
Tire Rack for side of Ford car. Priced, single, double	\$2.50
Baseline, Tow Lane, priced	\$3.95
Baseline theft Tire Locks, priced	\$2.35
Symonds metal Vicer, priced	\$4.95
Washing Brushes, priced	50c, 75c and \$2.50
Mirror, for closed cars, priced	\$3.50 and \$5.00
Side Lamp, bullet shape, priced the pair	\$1.95
Spot Lamps, the "Howe," priced	\$12.50
Carbosal, a perfect carbon solvent, priced	\$1.25 to \$3.00
Super-Gloss, body finish, leaves a hard dry finish	25c, 50c and \$1.00

Automobile Accessory Shop—First Floor.

Buggs-Underwood-Barney
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Domestic Rugs

Buy where the stock is largest of all grades and the designs and colorings most numerous. All sizes.

Axminster Rugs
Velvet Rugs
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Fiber RugsVarious Fabrics
MODERATE PRICESKennards
WASHINGTON
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The children recognize the wrapper. They know the deliciousness inside. And instinctively they take to Holsum Bread. It is properly baked at just the right temperature for just the right length of time. Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.Langan & Taylor
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DELMAR BLVD. AT EUCLID
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.Klines
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ST. LOUIS

These crisp Autumn days make one's thoughts turn to the new Suit, and such wonderful ones as are here to show you this year!

Soft velvety duvetyns, and silky velvets, and all the other smart fabrics in the favored shades, with handsome furs to make them more rich looking, many with the embroidery that is on the smartest of every kind of garment this year, in fact just the suit you are longing for!

The prices are very reasonable

APPAREL OF QUALITY for Men and Boys
A rare degree of interested Store Service.
Exclusive, but not expensive
Werner & Werner
On Locust Street at South
SAINT LOUIS

Walk-Over Shoes
for Men and Women
Exclusive Women's Shoe
515 N. Sixth Street
ST. LOUIS

The thoroughly comfortable union suit

MANY women have long been looking for Knit Union Suits which did not bulge, pinch or wrinkle with every movement. The *Marvelt* feature of the Kayser Knit Union Suits supplies this need. Kayser Suits are shaped according to the lines of the figure. Whether you are moving about, bending or sitting still, they are always thoroughly comfortable.

At any underwear counter you may ask to see the design of the *marvelt* feature. Notice the special construction. The flaps, both front and back, are cut with an overlap wide enough to insure perfect comfort.

The styling and finish Kayser had been years developing on their "Italian" Silk Underwear has been applied throughout to their Knit Underwear. Julius Kayser & Co., New York

KAYSER KNIT UNDERWEAR

COTTON, LISLE AND MERCERIZED

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POST TOASTIES

Spoonful or bowlful, their delicate, rich corn flavor pleases and keeps on pleasing. And their crisp, full-bodied texture fully satisfies.

Naturally, then, Post Toasties are among the most popular of all corn flakes.

GET THEM AT YOUR GROCER

Made by
Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
Battle Creek, Michigan.



BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER
TRADE SHOWS DROP

Cost of Accumulated Stock Increases, While Buyers Contract for Only 25 Per Cent of Their Requirements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Confusion is still a dominant factor in the Boston shoe market, both buyers and sellers being equally as much in doubt regarding the demands or prices of the coming year; therefore, business continues well below that volume called normal.

Some members of the trade who are closely allied with its larger manufacturing interests, and whose predictions are always regarded as fairly reliable, admit that conditions are too complex to judge the prospects by past history, as precedent is no dependable guide, under present circumstances.

Buyers are here in fair numbers from week to week but, the market being on no tangible basis, are returning home without placing over 25 per cent of the business they had intended.

Although shoe material has had a great fall it is liable to further recessions; nevertheless it has value yet, although merchandise having little or no demand becomes burdensome after a while, so oftentimes cuts in quotations keep up a steady pace until they attract purchasers.

Reports from the west and south differ little from things existing in the Boston shoe market, for it is a fair assumption that prices of footwear have not yet reached, in their downward course, a stationary base.

Packer Hide Market

The following sales of packer hides last week will show the weak condition of that market.

	A	year
ago	ago	ago
2906 July branded cows	18	38
2906 Oct-Nov native bulls	20	40
2906 August Colorado steers	21	40
2906 July-Aug light Texas steers	20	41
4000 July-Aug heavy Tex steers	20	42

Notwithstanding the big shrinkage in prices, this list of sales would indicate that the tanners are expecting a further decline, which, by the way, is confidentially stated to have already occurred.

The shipment of hides by the tanning packers to their own tanneries has been large for the past 30 days, but the receipts have been so heavy that the market shows no signs of depletion.

It is approximately estimated that there are now 2,000,000 hides in salt, with more coming to the various warehouses, so therefore unless the larger hide buyers pool a big purchase, of 50,000 or more, as has been expected they would do since last July, no one will venture a prediction just what low-water mark hide prices may touch, while a growing supply stands as a menace to stability.

Hides Go A-Begging

Considering the fact that the hides now going a-begging for customers are of the better quality, short-haired, free of grubs, and the cleanest of the year, it is remarkably significant that but little confidence is placed in today's market, or that business in trades which draw the major part of their supplies from the packers is without promise of even a reasonable development.

There are too many hides in storage and in embryo to prompt any holder to advance the price, or be indifferent to offers within the range of reason. Conditions in the leather markets do not materially improve, and the situation is such that it causes more or less apprehension, for stocks are abundant, and when not on the move are automatically increasing their cost in storage and insurance charges, as well as the interest account.

It is certainly a buyers' market, with buyers conspicuously absent. Bids for sizable lots of both sole and upper leather are frequently solicited, without any bona fide offers resulting therefrom. However, this does not signify lack of courage, or distrust in one's judgment; but rather the low state of the demand by industries where leather is a dominant factor.

NEW YORK FEDERAL
RESERVE BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business last Friday shows: Total gold reserves \$477,631,802; total reserves \$605,465,956; total assets \$1,115,442,216; uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits \$158,049,462. Due to members, reserve account, \$762,592,126. Total gross deposits \$367,370,580. Federal reserve notes in actual circulation \$864,895,380.

ARGENTINE WOOL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to a cablegram from Trade Commissioner Brady, at Buenos Aires, the wool year closed September 30, 1920, with only 37,740 tons sold, against 59,334 last year. However, exports reached 301,698 bales, compared with 253,066 last year. Of this Germany took 26,495 bales.

MEXICAN OIL EXPORTS

TAMPICO, Mexico—Oil exports from Mexico in September amounted to 17,000,000 barrels, a high record, 1,700,000 barrels more than August. Six companies shipped more than 1,000,000 barrels each, while the Mexican Petroleum Company and the Mexican Eagle Oil Company shipped 2,000,000 barrels each.

HARDWARE MARKET
IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa imports ordinarily about \$12,000,000 worth of hardware per year, according to a report on the subject prepared by American trade commissioners Lundquist and Williams and just published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

More than \$2,000,000 worth of this business now comes to the United States. The territory involved includes British South Africa and the neighboring colony of Portuguese East Africa.

Since 1914 the United States has made substantial progress in supplying hardware to this territory, and the bureau's investigators are of the opinion that, with proper care and attention to special requirements, much of the present trade can be retained and new and profitable lines developed.

COMPOSITE REPORT
ON CROP CONDITION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Composite condition of all crops in the United States on October 1 or at time of harvest was 6.0 per cent higher than the 10-year average on that date, compared with 7.0 per cent above the average September 1. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 0.2 per cent below the average. Index number of aggregate crop yields this year is about 1.3 per cent greater than last year. This year the total acreage in cultivated crops is about 5.4 per cent less than last year.

Production of important products compared with last year is estimated as follows: Corn 11.03 per cent, wheat 79.8 per cent, oats 115.7 per cent, barley 115.1 per cent, rye 88.0 per cent, buckwheat 95.1 per cent, white potatoes 115.9 per cent, sweet potatoes 100.2 per cent, cotton 107.1 per cent, apples 155.1 per cent, peaches 88.3 per cent, pears 107.2 per cent, cranberries 83.0 per cent, sorghum (sorgho) 116.3 per cent, sugar beets 100.8 per cent, kafirs 111.1 per cent, broom corn 69.7 per cent, beans 81.4 per cent, peanuts 117.7 per cent.

Level of prices paid producers for principal crops decreased about 15.6 per cent during September; in the past 10 years the price level decreased about 3.1 per cent during September. On October 1 the index figure of prices was about 14.2 per cent lower than a year ago, 14.0 per cent lower than two years ago, and 36.6 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years October 1.

Prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers increased 0.8 per cent from August 15 to September 15; in the past 10 years prices decreased in like period 0.2 per cent. On September 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 9.1 per cent lower than a year ago, 15.7 per cent lower than two years ago, and 35.5 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years September 15.

GOVERNMENT STUDY
OF FARM PROFITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Figures on farm profits, covering seven years in two areas and five years in a third, made public by the United States Department of Agriculture show that comparatively few of the farmers in the groups studied have been making large profits during the recent years of comparatively high prices; that their average return on investment increased from about 4 per cent in 1918 to 7 per cent in 1919, and that most of them are making less than \$500 cash per year over and above the things the farm furnishes toward the family living, which, however, constitute a very important factor.

Specialists who have conducted these investigations say that while the results will not justify making flat generalizations as to what farm profits are for the country as a whole, they believe they should have weight in the consideration of the general problem as indicative of the trend of farm returns in representative farming sections.

MICHIGAN WOOL POOL FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—The state wool pool is not the end of the marketing plan of Michigan farmers, according to Michigan at the various farm bureaus of the different counties where sheep raising is carried on. If the American Farm Bureau Federation takes the recommendations of the farm bureaus of the wool producing states which met September 23 at Manhattan, Kansas, a national committee will be convened soon to proceed with the business of marketing the combined wool pools of the farmers of all these states. This information reached the Michigan Farm Bureau from its secretary, C. A. Bingham, who represented Michigan at the Kansas conference. Instead of being dismayed by the fall in woolen goods the farmers of Michigan plan to weld their wool interests into a mightier unit.

QUICKSILVER PRODUCTION

From April 1 to June 30, 1920, inclusive, 3685 flasks of quicksilver of 75 pounds net, was produced in the United States. This is 1214 flasks less than was produced in the first quarter of 1920 and 255 flasks less than was produced in the second quarter of 1919. California produced 2704 flasks, Texas 952 flasks, and Nevada and Oregon together 29 flasks. The average monthly price of quicksilver per flask in San Francisco for the quarter was \$100 in April, \$87 in May, and \$85 in June. The average price for the quarter was about \$91 as compared with about \$86 for the first quarter.

MARKET IN COTTON
GOODS FALLS FLAT

Recent Buying Activity Only a Flurry and Now Mills Are Waiting a Stabilization Before Making Any Extensive Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The flurry of buying activity seen in primary cotton goods markets a week or two ago and hailed as the forerunner of business recovery has proved merely a flash in the pan and both yarn and goods markets have settled back once more into deep lethargy, with trading practically at a standstill.

Prices have continued to decline and are traceable principally through limited second-hand offerings as the mills have long since given up hope of meeting or even approximating the unstable price ideas of prospective buyers. Needless to say, these price ideas are below the actual cost of production. How far below can be illustrated in the fact that a common type of wide print cloth measuring 35½ inches wide, weighing 5.25 yards to the pound and counting 64 by 60, sold this week at 11 cents a yard or approximately 68 cents a pound. The government fixed price for this type of goods was 83 cents a pound. Although cotton is now 5 cents a pound cheaper than the price used as a basis of the government figures, wage scales have advanced four times since then and are now probably 75 per cent higher than they were when government prices were fixed. Similar illustrations could be given with regard to other types of cloth.

Although cost of production is by no means a guarantee that prices will not go beyond a certain point, and the value of goods is what they will sell for rather than what they cost to make, it is difficult to see how the decline can go much further, in view of the constantly dwindling stocks on hand.

Curtailed in Order
Curtailed in production in the cotton mills, already universal to a certain extent, is being very rapidly extended, in some cases to the point of complete shutdown. A number of the fine goods plants in New Bedford have closed down completely for 10 days, a few are closed indefinitely, and practically all have announced a shutdown until the middle of next week. The output of all New Bedford mills combined will be less than 25 per cent of normal next week. The same thing is happening in Fall River, Lowell and in the Rhode Island textile territory. There are unconfirmed rumors that the cotton mills throughout the Blackstone Valley are to close down completely for a week and possibly two. Southern mills are running only two, three or four days a week and the result is being seen in the very material shrinkage in the cotton consumption throughout the country.

Meantime, retail trade is proceeding on a nearly normal basis so far as volume is concerned, even if the value in dollars has shrunk somewhat. Stocks are being constantly depleted and are approaching the time when replenishment becomes a necessity. While this situation is being noted with uneasiness in dry goods distributing circles, wholesalers, jobbers, printers, and converters and similar merchants are loath to place new contracts until they have liquidated the high-priced goods on hand. Cancellations of orders in intermediate channels are said to have been heavier by far than in any similar period in history and distributors are still uncertain how much of their business will stick. Confidence, of course, cannot be expected to return under such conditions until retailers begin to clamor for more goods. Those experienced in previous similar situations claim that confidence has been too badly shaken to return rapidly, and they look for a gradual resumption of trading rather than any sudden reversal of feeling.

Small Sales Reported
Fall River reports sales of only 10,000 pieces during the last week—less than a day's output—with prices still very soft and inquiry at a minimum. Southern mills have shown a greater willingness to accept low prices than have the eastern manufacturers, but even the southern mills have sold very little because the buyer is very cautious and will not place large contracts no matter how low the price.

New Bedford mills have found the fine fabric market absolutely flat. There has been practically no inquiry for staple constructions and very little for fancies. Prices have been so far out of line as to make trading out of the question. Many of the mills have stopped quoting until there shall be at least some faint prospect of having their quotations accepted.

Yarns have been at a standstill with prices off as much as 25 per cent from last week's levels in some cases and 15 to 20 per cent in the majority of numbers. There seems to be no possibility of meeting the present market levels without a cut in wages, and as yet there has been but little talk of that, although continued lack of demand may force its serious consideration.

NEW BOND OFFERING

TORONTO, Ontario—Three million dollars in Province of Ontario 6 per cent bonds due October 1, 1925, at prices to yield about 7 per cent are being offered by a syndicate composed of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Amelius Jarvis & Co., of Toronto, and the First National Company, of Detroit.

LARGE FINANCIAL
FIRMS TO MERGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A merger of significance in American shipping circles, due to the interlocking directorates and financial affiliations of the two companies, its great importance lying in the resources that will be at the command of the new American-German shipping combine, will be formally announced within a week, according to information obtained in authoritative quarters. The companies which will be merged, according to unofficial admission of officers of both, are W. A. Harriman & Co. and Morton & Co., Inc.

"The merger opens the gate to J. P. Morgan & Co.," is the view in shipping circles. This conclusion is arrived at through consideration of the fact that the Guaranty Trust Company, five of whose officers and directors are directors of Morton & Co., also represents J. P. Morgan & Co. on its board of directors by the presence of Thomas W. Morgan, the Morgan house. Another influential member of the Guaranty's directorate is William T. Potter, of Guggenheim Brothers. W. Averill Harriman himself is a director of both the Guaranty Trust Company and of Morton & Co., Inc.

The effect on world-wide shipping, in connection with the fact that the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, Mr. Harriman, president, entered into contract with the Hamburg-American line for resumption on a gigantic scale of shipping between the United States and Germany, will be significant with regard to America's future as a maritime nation, it is said, and shipping circles have no hesitancy in saying that it will affect Great Britain's present dominance in world-wide shipping.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A Chicago Board of Trade membership has been sold for \$8250, a decrease of \$750 from the previous sale. Sales of Butler Bros., Chicago, Illinois, for the quarter ended September 30 increased 10 per cent and for the nine months combined 26 per cent.

Application has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Western Maryland Railway to issue \$2,700,000 first and refunding 30 per cent mortgage bonds.

Germany's 1920 budget shows a deficit of 67,000,000 marks, including an operating deficit of 18,000,000 on railroads and 2,000,000,000 in the postal service.

Sinclair imports of crude oil out of Mexico in September totaled 922,445 barrels, of which 563,713 barrels were transported by the Sinclair fleet. This does not include Sinclair oil sold to other companies operating in Mexico.

Pig iron production in August was 3,147,402 tons and 2,743,388 a year ago. The total for the year to the end of August is 24,353,431 tons, and last year 21,205,737. The output of steel ingots was 3,000,432 tons, the preceding month 2,802,218, and a year ago 2,746,081.

Permission to issue \$3,000,000 of refunding and general mortgage bonds, Series B, at 6 per cent, to exchange for an equal amount of Series A, 5 per cent bonds already issued under the mortgage agreement, was asked by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Charles J. Andre, secretary of the National Association of Securities Commissioners, estimates the annual loss to the American public by sale of fraudulent securities at \$500,000,000. He claims that about 10 per cent of the stock offered to the public is worthless. Although 38 states have sky laws, some are so loosely practically everything gets through, he asserts.

UTAH WOOL GROWERS
PLAN STOREHOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Salt Lake City may have a big wool storehouse, to be conducted under the management of the Utah Wool Growers Association, if plans now under discussion by the association directors are approved at the annual January meeting of the organization.

The directors at a meeting held here voted to lay plans which would result in the conversion of the old Salt Lake Copper Company's smelter plant in Salt Lake City before the forthcoming meeting. Negotiations are already under way with Herman Bamberger to purchase the property.

According to Willard Hansen Jr., secretary of the Wool Growers Association, the structure will hold 5,000,000 pounds of wool. If converted into a warehouse, it would enable Utah wool growers to store their own wool and sell it the year around under plans which would tend greatly to an even distribution and the stabilizing of prices.

INDIAN RUPEE EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—A special cable to the Evening Post from London says: Latest Indian cables report rupee exchange down to 1s. 6½d. against the official rating of 2s. established in September 1919. The feature of the Indian position is the insatiable demand for gold. Despite the weakness of exchange India is even exporting silver to acquire gold.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP

NEW YORK, New York—A cable from Broomhall says that the wheat crop of Australia this season is estimated at 120,000,000 United States bushels, compared with 47,000,000 bushels last season.

NORFOLK & WESTERN
OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Expected to Earn a Surplus Over Its 7 Per Cent Dividend for Common Stock After Providing for Fixed Charges

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

With the new rates, a different complexion will be put on railway monthly statements, and many roads which formerly were good earners, instead of reporting certain income items in red ink, will again be showing results on the right side of the ledger.

Even a road with such well-established earning power as Norfolk & Western fell short of fully earning its interest on the funded debt in the first seven months of the current year, but it is expected now to earn a surplus over its 7 per cent common dividend, after providing for fixed charges and applying liberal amounts to maintenance.

Policy of Equity

Its policy has been to build up a substantial equity for the stock, and for several years before federal control it was earning around 13 per cent on its common, the amount in 1917 having been 14.96 per cent on about \$120,578,000 stock. With more favorable conditions under the new rates there is believed to be no reason for departure from the present rate of dividend on the common, paid since 1915.

Although Norfolk & Western made its rate application in the eastern region, where roads were awarded 40 per cent freight rate advance, a relatively small portion is in the southern region where the increase was 25 per cent, so that the net benefit to the entire freight traffic is figured at about 37 per cent.

June Income Explained

Aside from the benefit of new tariffs, the July and succeeding statements should be much better from the standpoint of net figures than the one for June. This company was able to prepare its accounts in time so that back pay on the wage award for May is charged up against June income, thus making the net for the month unusually small. The retroactive feature of the wage increase is reflected in the item conducting transportation, which was \$3,918,480 in June, compared with only \$2,592,199 in May. Detailed figures for July are not yet available, but those for June are as follows:

	1920	1919
Conducting transp.	\$3,918,480	\$2,592,199
June	\$3,918,480	\$2,592,199
May	\$2,592,199	\$2,592,199

The full benefit of the rate advance which went into effect August 26 will not be seen until the September earnings statements are published, and they will not appear in ordinary course until early in November.

Maintenance Costs

On practically the same mileage operated, Norfolk & Western spent \$3,567,054 more for equipment maintenance in the first half of 1920 than in the corresponding period of 1919, and \$1,068,786 more for way and structures. Comparative figures are:

	1920	1919
Way and structures	\$1,068,786	\$1,068,786
Equipment	\$3,567,054	\$3,567,054

Freight movement, including bituminous coal, is decidedly better, showing a recovery from the general transportation congestion and effect of the strike which on this road was quite acute for a few weeks last spring. Freight operating revenue for June increased \$1,008,291, or 24 per cent, a rate almost double that for the six months, for which period the gain was \$3,182,098, or 11 per cent.

	1920	1919
Freight revenue	\$3,234,820	\$3,234,820
June	\$3,234,820	\$3,234,820
Six mos.	\$3,234,820	\$3,234,820

Adjustment of accounts between the government and the company may be completed shortly, with a substantial net balance in favor of the railroad.

FOOD EXPORTS FALL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The following statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils, from the United States, completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, follows:

	Eight mos. ended August	1920	1919
Exports by groups	1920	1919	
Breadstuffs	\$64,962,508	\$68,099,532	
Cottonseed oil (lbs)	108,117,437	155,947,040	
do	\$24,611,708	\$32,187,566	
Meat and dairy products	\$382,379,770	\$305,029,985	
Cotton (bales)	5,875,438	4,438,568	
do (lbs)	1,982,887,809	2,137,782,967	
do	\$820,201,683	\$674,979,433	
Mineral oils (gals)	2,025,812,508	1,517,427,864	
do	\$247,827,254	\$214,612,963	

RAILROAD EXTENSION IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The Portland and West Coast Railroad & Navigation Company has obtained a 30-year franchise to operate its car lines on the streets of Newport and exclusive right to the use of 800 feet of water front on Yaquina Bay. The company proposes to build a railroad line into Portland from Newport by way of McMinnville, and to operate a line of water carriers out of Newport.

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AMERICAN BANKERS
ASSOCIATION MEETING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Revision of federal tax laws is expected to be one of the foremost subjects considered by American bankers at their forty-sixth annual convention in this city, October 18 to 22. Richard S. Hawes, president of the American Bankers Association, has named the personnel of the economic policy commission of the association, which is to consider tax revision and make recommendations to the convention as to proposed changes.

Thrift and Americanization work will be the subject of a report by a special committee headed by S. Fred Strong of New Haven, Connecticut.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION
OF SILVER DECREASES

The world's production of silver in 1920, according to an estimate submitted to the International Financial Congress at Brussels, will fall short of the pre-war rate of production by fully 29,000,000 ounces, if not more. The estimate places the 1920 probable output at 195,000,000 ounces. In 1912 the amount produced was 223,900,000 ounces.

These figures are from an official memorandum prepared for the conference, a copy of which has been obtained by the Bankers Trust Company of New York. In view of the fact that previous reduced production has been largely responsible for the present high price of silver, the forecast of a subnormal output during the current year possesses unusual interest and significance.

G. Findlay Shirras, director of statistics to the Government of India, who prepared the memorandum for the conference, holds that production may fall below 195,000 ounces.

Comparative output of the principal silver-producing countries is shown as follows:

	In thousands of fine ozs.	1913	1919	Decrease or Increase
Mexico	70,704	75,000	+4,296	
United States	46,401	55,285	-11,516	
Canada	31,825	15,675	+16,150	
Other countries	54,878	49,040	+5,838	
	223,908	195,000	-28,908	

In explanation of the reduced output Mr. Shirras says:

"The fall in the Canadian supply is due to the progressive exhaustion of the cobalt field. The decrease in the production of United States silver in 1919 was due to the large copper stocks and consequent short working of the copper mines from which a large proportion of the silver is obtained."

The world's future demand for silver he considers problematical for these reasons:

Germany has demonetized silver, but the Reichsbank, according to some reports, still has the white metal in its vaults merely as a commodity. Many countries are substituting in place of silver money either paper or nickel or cupronickel.

The prospective demand for coinage purposes outside of Asia is not great. On the other hand India and China lack education, a developed banking system and easy communications, three essentials of advanced progress which, Mr. Shirras contends, will lead to a demand for silver for many years to come.

LOUISIANA OIL OUTPUT

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana—Average daily pipe line runs in north Louisiana oil fields were 81,576 barrels last week, against 86,289 the week previous. Daily runs from Homer were 50,726 barrels, against 55,325 for the week ended October 2; Caddo light oil 8550, Caddo heavy oil 8200, DeSota 2200, and Red River 1190. Completions in north Louisiana and east Texas fields for the week numbered 22, with new production of 1905 barrels and 19,000 cubic feet of dry gas. The Louisiana Oil & Refining Company, an Invincible Oil subsidiary, completed No. 31 Jackson in the home field, making 300 barrels at 1371 feet.

YARN PRICES REDUCED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—S. B. & B. W. Fleisher, Inc., manufacturers of hand-knitted yarns, announced that, effective Monday, prices of yarns are reduced 20 to 30 per cent. Decrease in the price of wool was given as the reason for the reduction, which immediately should be reflected in the retail trade. The company said the 2000 employees of the firm will not be affected by the reduction, it was announced.

Tax Refund in Massachusetts

To net over

9%

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whose boats are under charter to responsible parties at satisfying rates. On October 1, \$500,000 of this issue had been retired. Information on the shipping situation and details of this issue on request.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CLEVELAND CLUB IS
WORLD'S CHAMPION

Speaker and Jamieson Lead Attack Against Brooklyn in Final Game of Series, While Coveleskie Pitches Shutout Ball

FINAL WORLD SERIES STANDING
Won Lost P. C.
Cleveland Americans..... 4 2 214
Brooklyn Nationals..... 2 4 236
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Cleveland American League team won the championship of the baseball world here yesterday afternoon by capturing its fourth straight game from Brooklyn by a score of 3 to 0, Stanley Coveleskie, Cleveland's star pitcher, thereby becoming the fifth member of the pitching celebrities who have become famous by winning three games in the annual baseball classic. Coveleskie, in the series just ended, has allowed but two runs in the three games he has pitched.

The other four pitchers who share Coveleskie's distinction are Christopher Mathewson of the New York Nationals in 1905, C. B. Adams of the Pittsburgh Nationals in 1909, J. W. Coombs of the Philadelphia Athletics in 1910, and Urban Faber of the Chicago Americans in 1917.

Despite the fact that he had but one full day of rest since pitching Sunday's game, B. A. Grimes, Brooklyn's star right-hander, was Manager Wilbert Robinson's choice for pitching duty to oppose Tris Speaker's great twirler. Grimes pitched well, allowing but seven hits, but Cleveland was fortunate in being able to make hits count for runs. Grimes would not have been scored on in the fourth inning if he had not made an error. With two out, W. L. Gardner on third and W. R. Johnston on first base, Johnston ran to second as Grimes pitched. Catcher Otto Miller made a short throw which was intercepted by Grimes. Johnston purposely halted a few feet from second to draw a throw from Grimes. His strategy was successful. The Brooklyn pitcher wheeled and threw wildly past second base, Gardner scoring from third on the play.

J. M. Olson, Brooklyn's shortstop, who has played by far the best baseball during the series of any member of his team, also displayed a bright bit of baseball when, in the Brooklyn half of the third inning, he allowed himself to be hit by a batted ball hit by Third Baseman Sheehan. Grimes was on second at the time and Olson on first. Although he was declared out for interference, Olson undoubtedly prevented a double play being made, as the ball was hit directly at William Wambagans.

Coveleskie was at all times puzzling to the Brooklyn hitters. He allowed only five hits and in only one inning, the third, was Brooklyn able to make more than one. After that Coveleskie had the opposing team at his mercy. Many members of the Cleveland team were recipients of gifts from admirers before the game started. Manager Speaker and J. C. Dunn, owner of the Cleveland club, were presented with silver cups from the Chamber of Commerce. George Burns, Stanley Coveleskie and S. F. O'Neill received gold watches, while Elmer Smith was presented an automobile because of his work in driving out a home run with the bases filled in Sunday's game.

After Myers had been retired in the ninth inning, ending the game and the world's series, thousands of spectators poured forth from the bleachers and grand stands and ran across the field to shake hands with the victors and shower them with congratulations. J. W. Mails, who pitched Cleveland to a shutout victory in Monday's game, was surrounded by an eager throng of enthusiasts who held up baseballs and score cards for him to autograph.

First Inning
Brooklyn—Olson out on a fly to Gardner. Sheehan out on a fly to Jamieson. Griffith hit a grounder toward first and was safe when Coveleskie, who took Johnston's throw, failed to touch the base, the pitcher receiving an error. Wheat out on a high fly to Wambagans. No runs, no hits, one error.

Cleveland—Jamieson out to Ketchy, unassisted. Wambagans out on a fly to Wheat. Speaker out on a fly to Sheehan. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Second Inning
Brooklyn—Myers out. Sewell to Johnston. Ketchy out. Gardner to Johnston. Kilduff out. Sewell to Johnston, on a fast play. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Cleveland—Smith out on a short grounder to Ketchy. Gardner took two bases on Sheehan's overthrow. Johnston drew a base on balls. Sewell out on a line fly to Griffith. O'Neill out. Kilduff to Ketchy. No runs, no hits, one error.

Third Inning
Brooklyn—Miller struck out. Grimes hit a safe fly back of short. Sewell fumbled Olson's grounder and the batter was safe. Grimes taking second. Sheehan's grounder hit Olson as the latter was running to second. Olson was declared out. Sheehan was credited with a hit, and Grimes was sent back to second. Griffith out on a fly to Smith. No runs, two hits, one error.

Cleveland—Coveleskie struck out. Jamieson out on a hard grounder. Grimes to Ketchy. Wambagans got an infield hit. Speaker out. Kilduff to Ketchy. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Fourth Inning
Brooklyn—Wheat hit a long single to right, but was out trying to make two bases. Smith to Wambagans.

Myers out on a bunt. Gardner to Johnston. Ketchy out on a fly to Jamieson. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Cleveland—Smith out to Ketchy, unassisted. Gardner singled past Kilduff and took third on Johnston's hit to right. Sewell out on a fly to Wheat. Gardner scored on a delayed steal. Grimes intercepted Miller's throw and threw wildly to second base. Johnston, who reached second, also was credited with a stolen base. O'Neill out on a fly to Griffith. One run, two hits, one error.

Fifth Inning
Brooklyn—Kilduff out on a line drive to Speaker. Miller out on a grounder back of second. Sewell to Johnston. Grimes out on a hard



Stanley Coveleskie
Winning pitcher of the Cleveland Americans

grounder, Coveleskie to Johnston. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Cleveland—Coveleskie struck out. Jamieson singled and stole second. Wambagans out on a high fly to Wheat. Speaker hit for three bases, scoring Jamieson. Smith out on a fly to Myers. One run, two hits, no errors.

Sixth Inning
Brooklyn—Olson out on a fly to Speaker. Sheehan out. Wambagans to Johnston. Griffith out on a long fly to Speaker. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Cleveland—Gardner out to Ketchy, unassisted. Johnston received a base on balls but was out stealing. Miller to Kilduff. Sewell out on a fly to Myers. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Seventh Inning
Brooklyn—Wheat out on a line drive to Smith. Myers out. Wambagans to Johnston, on a swift play. Ketchy got a hit by shortstop. Sewell fumbled Kilduff's grounder, allowing the batter to reach first and Ketchy second. Lamar, batting for Miller, out. Wambagans to Johnston. No runs, one hit, one error.

Cleveland—Krueger catching for Brooklyn. O'Neill hit to left center for two bases, but on Coveleskie's intended sacrifice he was run down and out. Grimes to Sheehan to Ketchy. Coveleskie reaching second on the play. Jamieson hit to right for two bases, scoring Coveleskie. Wambagans out on a fly to Myers. Speaker and Smith were given bases on balls, filling the bases. Gardner forced Smith, Kilduff to Olson. One run, two hits, no errors.

Eighth Inning
Brooklyn—Schmidt, batting for Grimes, went out. Sewell to Johnston. Olson out. Gardner to Johnston. Sheehan out on a fly to Smith. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Cleveland—Mamaux pitching for Brooklyn. Johnston out on a foul fly to Sheehan. Sewell out on a fly to Myers. O'Neill struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Ninth Inning
Brooklyn—Griffith out on a fly to Jamieson. Wheat singled to center but forced by Myers. Sewell to Wambagans, who in turn was forced out by Ketchy the same way. No runs, one hit, no errors.

CLEVELAND
ab r h b po e
Jamieson, lf..... 4 1 2 3 3 0 0
Wambagans, 2b..... 4 0 1 1 4 3 0
Speaker, cf..... 3 0 1 3 3 0 0
Smith, rf..... 3 0 0 3 1 0 0
Gardner, 2b..... 4 1 1 1 1 3 0
W. Johnston, 1b..... 2 0 1 1 1 1 0
Sewell, ss..... 4 0 0 0 6 2 0
O'Neill, c..... 4 0 1 2 1 0 0
Coveleskie, p..... 4 1 1 0 1 1 0
Totals..... 31 3 7 12 26 15 3

BROOKLYN
ab r h b po e
Olson, ss..... 4 0 0 0 1 1 0
Sheehan, 2b..... 4 0 1 1 2 1 1
Griffith, rf..... 4 0 0 3 0 0 0
Wheat, 1b..... 4 0 0 2 3 0 0
Myers, cf..... 4 0 0 3 0 0 0
Ketchy, 1b..... 4 0 1 1 8 0 0
Kilduff, 2b..... 3 0 0 1 4 0 0
Miller, c..... 0 0 0 3 1 0 0
Lamar, 1b..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Krueger, c..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
Grimes, p..... 2 0 1 1 2 1 0
Schmidt, 1b..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Mamaux, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals..... 33 0 5 5 24 9 2

*Batted for Miller in 7th.
*Batted for Grimes in 8th.
2b—Olson out, hit by batted ball.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 x—3
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—6
Two base hits—O'Neill, Jamieson. Three base hit—Speaker. Stolen bases—W. Johnston, Jamieson. Left on bases—Brooklyn 6, Cleveland 8. Bases on balls—Off Grimes 4. Hits—Off Grimes 7 in 7 innings; off Mamaux 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Coveleskie 1; by Grimes 2. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—O'Day (National) at plate; Dineen (American) at first base; Klem (National) at second base; Connolly (American) at third base. Time of game—1h. 55m. Attendance—27,325.

H. S. TAYLOR WINS
ARCHERY TITLE

Captures Men's Eastern Association Championship While Smith Wins Women's Champ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWTON CENTER, Massachusetts—H. S. Taylor of Greenfield, Massachusetts, won the men's championship of the Eastern Archery Association for 1920 on the Newton Center playground Tuesday, when he finished the double American and double York rounds with a grand total of 2142. T. H. Uzzell of New York City was second with 1815, and Abner Shepherdson of Melrose, Massachusetts, was third with 1720.

Miss Dorothy Smith of Newton Center won the women's championship with a total of 1484. Mrs. E. W. Frenz of Melrose was second with 1450, and Miss N. L. Pierce of Boston, Massachusetts, third, with 1374. Mrs. B. P. Gray of Newton won the novelty shoot, in which the men and women both competed.

The men shot the second American round Tuesday morning and H. S. Taylor again led the field with exactly the same number of hits and points as he made on the previous day. He made 86 hits and 504 points. This was a wonderful performance and gave him a grand total for the double American of 1724 hits and 1008 points. He made 15 golds Tuesday, giving him a total of 33 for the double round.

T. H. Uzzell made the second best showing Tuesday with 87 hits and 474 points. This gave him a grand total of 165 hits and 909 points and permitted him to move up into second place for the double round. W. H. Peckham, F. I. Peckham and L. C. Smith, who did not take part in the first American round, shot in the second. W. H. Peckham making 28 hits for 86 points; F. I. Peckham making 79 for 387 and Smith making 33 for 149.

The second York round was shot Tuesday afternoon and Taylor had the best score, making 95 hits for a total of 423 points. Uzzell was second with 70 hits and 330 points and E. L. Cole third with 71 hits and 286 points. This gave Taylor a total of 132 hits and 780 points for the double York round and Uzzell a total of 147 hits for 591 points.

The women shot the second Columbia round Tuesday morning and Miss N. L. Pierce had the best score with 70 hits and 389 points. Miss Dorothy Smith came next with 64 hits for 366 points and Mrs. E. W. Frenz was third with 65 hits and 347 points. For the double Columbia round Miss Smith led with 134 hits and 722 points. Mrs. Frenz was second with 134 hits and 720 points. Miss Pierce was third with 132 hits and 710 points. Miss S. M. Ives shot the second round only and made 52 hits for 294 points.

Mrs. Abner Shepherdson led the second national round Tuesday afternoon with 47 hits and 246 points. Miss Smith was a close second with 57 hits and 235 points, while Miss Pierce was third with 51 hits and 230 points. This gave Miss Smith chief honors in the double national round with 118 hits and 510 points. Mrs. Frenz was second with 108 hits and 478 points. Following the shooting Monday afternoon the association held its annual meeting at which it voted to adopt a new set of bylaws, and elected the following officers: H. S. Taylor, Greenfield, president; Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pennsylvania, first vice-president; Miss N. L. Pierce, Boston, second vice-president, and Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Center, secretary and treasurer. The summary:

MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield..... 2142
T. H. Uzzell, New York..... 1815
Abner Shepherdson, Melrose..... 1720
C. E. Dallin, Arlington..... 1704
E. W. Frenz, Melrose..... 1374
E. L. Cole, New York..... 1319
H. A. Ives, Rosindale..... 1141
J. P. True, Waban..... 967
F. I. Peckham, Newton Center..... 882
J. C. Smith, Newton Center..... 833
J. W. Cowper, Wellesley Hills..... 398
A. S. Brownell, Yonkers..... 230
W. H. Peckham, Newton..... 156

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND
Hits Points
H. S. Taylor..... 172 1008
T. H. Uzzell..... 168 869
Abner Shepherdson..... 154 800
C. E. Dallin..... 153 785
E. W. Frenz..... 143 759
E. L. Cole..... 144 629
H. A. Ives..... 135 629
J. P. True..... 115 570
J. E. Cowper..... 53 263
A. S. Brownell..... 50 180

DOUBLE YORK ROUND
Hits Points
H. S. Taylor..... 182 780
T. H. Uzzell..... 147 591
Abner Shepherdson..... 152 534
E. L. Cole..... 111 435
C. E. Dallin..... 112 402
E. W. Frenz..... 87 375
L. C. Smith..... 84 317
H. A. Ives..... 81 304
J. P. True..... 58 223
J. E. Cowper..... 27 115

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING
Miss Dorothy Smith, Newton Center..... 1484
Mrs. E. W. Frenz, Melrose..... 1450
Miss N. L. Pierce, Boston..... 1374
Mrs. Abner Shepherdson, Melrose..... 1117
Mrs. B. P. Gray, Newton..... 1100
Mrs. F. H. P. Lowe, Melrose..... 604
Miss S. M. Ives, Rosindale..... 480
Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Center..... 228

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND
Hits Points
Miss Dorothy Smith..... 134 722
Mrs. E. W. Frenz..... 128 720
Miss N. L. Pierce..... 132 710
Mrs. B. P. Gray..... 119 537
Mrs. Abner Shepherdson..... 110 528
Mrs. F. H. P. Lowe..... 78 328
Miss Dorothy Smith..... 118 510
Mrs. E. W. Frenz..... 108 478
Miss N. L. Pierce..... 90 433
Mrs. B. P. Gray..... 81 363
Mrs. Abner Shepherdson..... 82 396
Miss Ruth Brewer..... 49 179
Mrs. F. H. P. Lowe..... 41 159

DOUBLE HONORS FOR
SOUTH SHIELDS CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The South Shields team, besides occupying a position of honor at the head of the Second Division Association Football League standing, provided, on September 25, the leader of the division goal-scoring in the person of R. Hawes. This player, whose total of 7 goals represented exactly half the number of goals registered by his club, is two points ahead of his nearest rival, S. Stevens of Notts County. W. Benton, Blackpool, has also netted on five occasions, whilst no fewer than seven players have secured 4 goals apiece since the commencement of the season. The list follows:

Player and club..... Gls.
R. Hawes, South Shields..... 7
S. Stevens, Notts County..... 5
J. Heathcote, Blackpool..... 5
W. Benton, Blackpool..... 5
A. E. Watkin, Stoke..... 4
A. E. Watkin, Stoke..... 4
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham..... 4
E. Goldthorpe, Leeds United..... 4
F. Elston, Stockport County..... 4
D. Mercer, Hull City..... 4
J. Trotter, Bury..... 4
W. Tempest, Stoke..... 3
W. Crook, Leeds United..... 3
A. Cashmere, Cardiff City..... 3
J. Gill, Cardiff City..... 3
R. Blood, Burnley Port Vale..... 3
James McCall, Stoke..... 3
A. H. Smith, Stockport County..... 3
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday..... 3
J. Wilcox, Bristol City..... 3
R. Perry, Bury..... 3
H. Smith, Clapton Orient..... 3
A. Higgins, Notts Forest..... 3
D. Brown, Stoke..... 3
J. C. Lane, Birmingham..... 3
J. C. Whitehouse, Birmingham..... 3
C. Danks, Stockport County..... 3
W. Grimshaw, Cardiff City..... 3
A. Charlesworth, Hull City..... 3
J. Lees, Rotherham County..... 3
W. R. Waincoat, Barnsley..... 3
A. Gregson, Bury..... 3
J. Page, Burnley Port Vale..... 3

SIX PLAYERS TIED
FOR SECOND PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—As a result of scoring 6 goals since the commencement of the football season, J. Stokoe of Swindon Town had, on September 18, secured top place on the list of goal-scoring in the Third Division of the Association Football League. Next on the list was Albert Fairclough who, in company with H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town, and Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth, had netted on no fewer than five occasions. Six players could claim a total of 4 goals, whilst 10 had placed 3 goals to their credit. The list follows:

Player and club..... Gls.
J. Stokoe, Swindon Town..... 6
Albert Fairclough, Southern United..... 5
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town..... 5
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth..... 5
J. Birch, Queens Park Rangers..... 4
G. W. Bailey, Reading..... 4
Charles White, Watford..... 4
W. Rawlings, Southampton..... 4
R. W. Jefferson, Swindon Town..... 4
W. Wright, Exeter City..... 4
William Lockett, Northampton..... 4
E. Simms, Luton Town..... 4
T. H. Gilbey, Gillingham..... 4
J. Whitley, Crystal Palace..... 4
W. Ogley, Swansea Town..... 4
R. Beynon, Swansea Town..... 4
W. E. Chesser, Merthyr Town..... 4
J. Walters, Bristol Rovers..... 4
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers..... 4
G. H. Chance, Bristol Rovers..... 4
S. Hoar, Luton Town..... 4
R. W. Jefferson, Swindon Town..... 4
W. Batty, Swindon Town..... 4
W. Maddy, Exeter City..... 4
J. Clark, Grimsby Town..... 4
J. L. Macaulay, Grimsby Town..... 4
Geordie, Grimsby Town..... 4
A. Wostenholme, Newport County..... 4
George Sheffield, Plymouth Argyle..... 4
W. E. James, Portsmouth..... 4
J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers..... 4
J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers..... 4
J. Connor, Crystal Palace..... 4
John Doran, Brighton & Hove Albion..... 4
R. Hoddinott, Watford..... 4
Ivor Jones, Swansea Town..... 4
W. Keen, Millwall..... 4

PENNSYLVANIA DOES
AWAY WITH OLD RULE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The so-called "degree rule," by which athletes holding degrees from other colleges have been barred from playing on University of Pennsylvania teams, has been abolished by the Penn athletic council. The change will become effective January 1, 1921. The three-year limit, however, will be observed, and no student will be allowed to play in varsity competition for longer than that period of time.

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FOUR BIG GAMES
IN CONFERENCE

Northwestern University Furnishes
Big Surprise in "Big Ten" Circle and Is Now Regarded
as a Championship Possibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Competition for the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association will rise to an important early-season crisis Saturday and a number of coaches will be compelled to throw in every ounce of power and open up with every bit of strategy in order to keep their teams in the race. Of the four Conference gridiron battles to be waged by "Big Ten" eleven, that between Northwestern University and the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin, will probably be watched with keenest interest, but the University of Iowa v. the University of Illinois struggle at Urbana, Illinois, will undoubtedly command second best attention.

Transformed under the tutelage of the new coach, E. W. McDewitt, Northwestern University, for years a tail-end in championship races, has projected itself into a position among the leaders, and at this stage of the season has as good a chance as any for the title. "Certain it is that if it continues to play the brand of football revealed last week, the 1920 Purple team will be long remembered. Surprising themselves as well as the entire "Big Ten" circuit, the Purple players vanquished the much-touted University of Minnesota eleven with its brilliant halfback, A. C. Ross '22, by a score of 17 to 0. The Purple won by hard tackling, an offensive that varied smashing line-plunges with clever short forward passes and kept the Gophers at a loss to know by which way the next play was coming. By following the ball by a line that stood like a stone wall against the onslaughts of the northmen, by good interference, and by a display of real football intelligence. Although composed of the same individuals, it was not the same team that allowed Knox College to hold it to a 14-to-0 victory on the previous Saturday.

Wisconsin will do well to prepare for a hard-fought struggle with the Evanston squad. Coach J. R. Richards usually produces an eleven that ranks among the leaders of the Conference. Reports are that he again has a formidable outfit; but it has not yet met an opponent of "Big Ten" caliber. It won its first game with a minor college by a one-sided score, but last week was forced to the limit to carry off a 27-to-0 score in the game with Michigan Agricultural College—a contest that was closer than the figures indicate.

Illinois will have its first "Big Ten" test this Saturday against Iowa. The latter has already won a Conference game, downing Indiana 14 to 7. The Illini gained valuable experience Saturday by defeating Drake University 41 to 0. In the game this Saturday Iowa will probably rely, as usual, upon its brilliant forward pass attack, while Illinois will resort to variety tactics and trick plays such as those that enabled it to outwit Iowa 9 to 7 last year.

Next in importance as having a one-sided bearing on the championship will be the encounter of Ohio State University with Purdue University at Columbus, Ohio. The question to be decided is whether without the all-American halfback, C. W. Harley, Ohio State is good enough to be considered a champion contender. Purdue's prospects were broken last Saturday by Chicago, when the former played poorer football than did the latter, and was defeated 20 to 0.

The other game between two Conference teams is the Indiana University v. the University of Minnesota affair, at Minneapolis. Both of these teams have lost their first championship contests and are considered, therefore, to be out of the running so far as the title is concerned. If the Gophers do not quickly recuperate, the Hoosiers may give them the same sort of a tilt as that received from Northwestern, as Indiana, like the Purple team, is clever with the forward pass and has some powerful line plungers.

When the games of this week are over, University of Michigan will be the only member of the "Big Ten" that has not faced another Conference member. Its performance with Michigan Agricultural College at Ann Arbor this Saturday should furnish a basis for interesting comparison with Wisconsin, which defeated the Aggies last week.

Chicago should be able to dispose of Wabash College Saturday. In its game with Purdue the Maroon revealed remarkable skill with the forward pass. Quarterback R. M. Cole '21 tossing, and a quartet of ends with championship basketball training, receiving. Defensively these star ends were a disappointment; in fact, the entire forward wall was weak. Coach A. A. Stagg will have time to reinforce his line before the important Iowa game October 23.

the air in a vain effort to find a weak spot in the defense.

Barrow improved upon their previous displays this season and defeated Huddersfield in decisive fashion by 20 points to 7. Beaten by a more resolute set of forwards, the Huddersfield pack could not give their backs possession of the ball, so that few opportunities were given the three-quarters to play their usual game. The inclusion of Alec Miller in the Barrow team must be pronounced a success, his combination play and forceful individual efforts being of great value to his side.

Keighley 11, Wakefield Trinity 10, indicates the closeness of the contest at Keighley. The victory was the more meritorious by reason of Joseph Hey's absence from the Keighley ranks for fully 70 minutes out of the 80 played. Both teams gave a good exhibition of running and passing. Keighley were better served at fullback by A. Waite, who played in this position for the first time this season, than on any previous occasion. Bradford Northern seized their opportunities and defeated Broughton Rangers by 13 points to 6. Had the latter team taken advantages which were presented, the scores would have been closer. In all other respects play was of a very even character, so that it must be conceded that Northern were fully entitled to their first victory of the season.

Hull Kingston Rovers maintained their 100 per cent position by superior defensive play, and gained a victory over York by 18 points to 2. The scores would indicate greater disparity than actually existed between the two teams, for only at half and three-quarter back was the Rovers' superiority in any way marked. Swinton lost to St. Helens on their home ground, by 7 points to 8. The speed and resourcefulness of the St. Helens' backs were more than the Swinton team could cope with. J. and P. Molyneux were, as usual, always to the fore, their combination work being very effective. Dewsbury and Batley played a vigorous game, the former team winning by 13 to 2. The better side certainly won, and their uphill work in the second half was especially praiseworthy when defending. Bryn Williams did well for Batley, but was poorly supported, and found Joseph Lyman a difficult man to circumvent. Leeds easily defeated Hunslet, 13 to 4. The winners started indifferently, but later began to pull together, and finally won by 9 points. A. F. Hinks, at halfback, is certainly proving himself worthy of his place in the Leeds team, and given support by the other players, will do much toward securing the good combination which is required to bring out the best qualities of the Leeds side.

Hull went down before Widnes, 13 to 11, thus providing Widnes with their initial victory for the season. J. O'Garra indulged in too much kicking for the winners, or the margin of points might have been wider. J. Holdsworth played well for the losers, who are a totally different proposition playing away from home than when playing on their own soil. Leigh secured a narrow victory over Oldham on the latter's enclosure, by 10 points to 8. The Oldham team has not yet found its true form.

Warrington gave their best display of the season when they defeated Salford by 10 points to 3. Some very interesting play was witnessed in the first half, but in the second period play degenerated somewhat. The two fullbacks were well matched, both of them kicking and tackling with excellent judgment. An improvement may be looked for in the positions of the Oldham, Halifax, Barrow, Huddersfield and St. Helens clubs in the near future. These teams are all playing better than their positions in the standing appear to indicate, especially so is this in the case of the St. Helens and Halifax sides.

NORTHERN UNION
RUGBY FOOTBALL

NORTHERN UNION STANDING TO
SEPTEMBER 25, INCLUSIVE

basis for interesting comparison with Wisconsin, which defeated the Aggies last week.

Chicago should be able to dispose of Wabash College Saturday. In its game with Purdue the Maroon revealed remarkable skill with the forward pass. Quarterback E. M. Cole "tossed," and a quartet of ends won championship basketball training, receiving. Defensively these star ends were a disappointment; in fact, the entire forward wall was weak. Coach A. A. Stagg will have time to reinforce his line before the important Iowa game October 23.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL

	NORTHERN UNION STANDING TO SEPTEMBER 25, INCLUSIVE					Per cent
	W	L	D	F	A	
Bramley.....	2	0	0	27	0	100.0
Hull K. R.....	5	0	0	101	14	100.0
St. Helens R.....	5	0	0	85	14	100.0
Leeds.....	4	1	0	49	18	80.0
Wigan.....	4	1	0	61	23	80.0
Rochdale H.....	4	1	0	37	25	80.0
Dewsbury.....	3	1	0	68	35	75.0
Batley.....	3	2	0	62	30	60.0
St. Helens.....	3	2	0	69	40	60.0
Swinton.....	3	2	0	44	45	60.0
Leigh.....	3	2	0	29	41	53.3
Halifax.....	3	3	0	78	43	50.0
Huddersfield.....	3	3	0	47	61	50.0
Warrington.....	2	3	1	53	81	41.6
Hull.....	2	3	0	101	68	40.0
Barrow.....	2	3	0	73	50	40.0
York.....	2	3	0	49	65	40.0
Bradford N.....	1	4	0	34	180	20.0
Wakefield T.....	1	4	0	38	49	20.0
Oldham.....	1	4	0	37	56	20.0
Widnes.....	1	4	0	31	52	20.0
Keighley.....	1	4	0	31	89	20.0
Bradford.....	1	4	0	34	180	20.0
Hunslet.....	1	4	0	14	57	20.0
Salford.....	0	3	1	13	74	12.5

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, October 11, 1920.

It is impossible not to be interested in the movie. More and more authors being drawn to it; more and more I realize what potentialities it has of education and entertainment; so at least twice a week, about the hour of 9 p. m., when the day's work is over, I find myself dropping in at the movies round the corner.

It is a lucky bag. Sometimes I draw a prize, but too often I am appalled at the ingenuity and money that has gone to the screening of a story that is worthless. One of the prizes I picked was "A Cumberland Romance," which interested me at once because the scene is laid among those mountaineers, who are said to have remained so cloistered among their hills, that they have preserved, in their purity, the speech and manners of their English ancestry. The story was so well told that I wondered who the author might be, not only were the plot and characterization excellent, but the descriptions on the screen were written in such good English that I did not blush once at insults to the tongue that Shakespeare spoke, which is what usually happens as I read movie literature on the screen. When this piece ended I took some trouble to find out the name of the author of this literary movie. It was by John Fox Jr., a writer who is in the front rank of American novelists. Talent will out.

As an example of the eagerness of Motion Picture Directors for subjects I quote a Publisher who told me that one of the great movie firms has a department of trained men and women whose duty it is to make movie scenarios of all the new novels and stories published, on the chance that they may find some, even two or three, that are suitable to their purpose.

I suppose that the ideal movie picture is one which explains itself, which needs no description thrown on the screen, such a story as the wordless "L'Enfant Prodiges." The descriptions are usually clumsy and badly written, but some are excellent. My apprenticeship as a movie fan has been so sustained that I can now pick out the descriptions written by John Emerson and Anita Loos who are, I suppose, the best scenario authors in the movie world. Their descriptions are terse and pointed, and they show a quick, sly humor.

FEELING thus about John Emerson, I was disappointed to read in the New York Times a long letter from him, wherein, on the lines of the ridiculous Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, he attempts to prove that Daniel Webster, not Noah Webster, wrote the Dictionary. He supplies the usual Acroestic, he tabulates the stages of his "discovery," and he tells us that when the light first dawned upon him—"I immediately resolved to spend not less than two hours and a quarter each day, except Sundays, in solving this mystery." This letter of John Emerson's quite spoiled my breakfast. It is painful to see a good man, who is doing good work, going so wrong on a matter outside his preoccupation. But as I was folding my napkin I said suddenly—"Why, it's a joke." Rather a good one! It took me in—for a time.

THE literary columns are full of the coming campaign for making people as fond of books as they are of ice-cream sodas, and to buy them as readily. Meanwhile those booksellers go on succeeding who understand and love their books, and who understand and love their customers. "Mr. Smiles" is one of these. I took Belinda in to see him the other day, and by excellent salesmanship he persuaded, no, I cannot say he persuaded us—but we bought a book on Gardens by Clutton Brock, and Scott Fitzgerald's latest, "Flappers and Philosophers." Worst! My eyes caught sight of a set of the works of Fabre, the French naturalist, and I remarked how eagerly I read his naturalist essays in the magazines. Whereupon "Mr. Smiles" said, "When ever I have half an hour I read Frazer's 'Golden Bough.'" So we fell to talking of Fabre and Frazer, and in the end I had half promised to give Belinda the Works of Fabre in 11 volumes as a holiday present, and Belinda had half promised to give me Frazer's "Golden Bough" in 10 volumes. As we left the shop I said to "Mr. Smiles": "There are two ways of behaving to people in this so-called civilized world—one is to 'Treat 'em Rough,' the other is to 'Say It With Flowers.' The latter is the more efficacious. I am glad that you have adopted it."

I DID not buy "Steeplejack," by James Gibbons Huneker, from "Mr. Smiles" for the sufficient reason that a friend lent me a copy. Mr. Huneker (the young men call him "Papa" Huneker) is a spirited and entertaining writer; but I should like him better if he were not always in an escapist mood. There are quiet waters in the world as well as rushing rapids, and the quiet waters are very pleasant. But Mr. Huneker can write, and he has opinions. Sometimes I think that they are wrong, as when he says of the pre-Raphaelites—"I had sufficient art training to recognise the glimmer of mysticism, precocity and woful lack of expert brushwork in the productions of the Brotherhood." He is interesting when he writes on his own works—"My most successful book was 'Iconoclasm.' It is my 'best seller,' though 'Chopin' is a close second. My favorite book is 'Egoists,' consequently it has been the most assailed."

MR. ST. JOHN ERVINE, author of "John Ferguson" and "Jane Glegg," has written for The New Republic an essay on "Literary Taste in America." It is a model article—judicial, temperate, and friendly. His only hint of anger is with the London Times Literary Supplement for omitting all mention of Edwin Arlington Robinson in an article on contemporary

porary American poetry. He stresses, what is evident to everybody, the superiority of the American popular magazine, in make-up, and in contents, over the English popular magazine; and while admitting that the American people have a greater curiosity about good literature than the English people, he suggests that the critical faculty is not strong in the United States, and that books and authors are sometimes praised in a fashion that is altogether disproportionate to their merits.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:

"The great event in my life recently has been the reading of Santayana's 'Poetry and Religion.' Although I absolutely reject the platonism of it, I have literally squealed with delight at the imperturbable perfection with which the position is laid down page after page; and crumpled with delight at such a thickening up of our Harvard atmosphere. . . . I now understand Santayana, the man. I never understood him before. But what a perfection of rottenness in a philosophy. . . . Bah! give me Walt Whitman and Browning ten times over. . . . Santayana is certainly an extraordinary distinguished writer. Thank him for existing." (—William James in The Atlantic Monthly.)

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are:

"Memoirs of Life and Literature," by W. H. Mallock.

Because the witty and candid author of "The New Republic" and other amusing and uncomfortable books, has a trenchant pen and a neat memory.

"The Vacation of the Kelwyns," by W. D. Howells.

Because this book is by Howells—excellent reason for wanting to read it; and because, written 10 years ago, it was withheld from publication on account of "certain character portraits."

"How to Write Photo Plays," by John Emerson and Anita Loos.

Because Mr. and Mrs. Emerson have made a vast success in this department of theater literature, and because—well, you know! Everybody's doing it.

NEW MATERIAL

Mazzini's Letters to an English Family, 1844-1854. Edited and with an Introduction by E. F. Richards. London: John Lane, 16s.

Students of the Risorgimento will be glad to have before them a mass of new material which throws much light on the personality of Mazzini. These letters were addressed to a remarkable group of sisters, the daughters of Mr. Ashurst of Muswell Hill, a post-official, in whose family Mazzini lived almost as a son. The most important part of the correspondence is, naturally, that addressed to Emilie Ashurst, afterward Madame Venturi, whom Madame Mazzini looked upon as a daughter, and who for some years was engaged in copying and annotating her hero's letters. The present editor, who knew her well, is well qualified for his task, and the introduction and notes prefixed to the chapters are excellent.

The correspondence begins in 1844 and covers over 10 years; they are occasionally in French, usually in English, which he writes remarkably well for a foreigner, but with no great distinction, and they reveal the tender side of his nature more fully than any previous volume. He called these sisters his sisters, his guardian angels, and wrote to them with total unrestraint on every subject. Now he speaks of Italy and exiles; now complains of submitting to dozens of daguerotypes (p. 65), now encourages Emilie to be an artist. Here and there we get a vivid vignette of his limited life; in December, 1848, for instance, he was in hiding at Lugano and was seen by a man who had climbed on to the roof to look for a lost hen, so that Mazzini had to keep his curtains down in future, and "not even look to the sky." Here we find him writing of his two personalities, "the working being and the feeling one"; now describing the Campagna as full of "a secret of immense life to come from there to us and others"; now he begs for money for the cause; now he speaks of having "had to spend one day always talking, literally from 9 o'clock in the morning till 2 after midnight." But his judgments where any lover of Italy is concerned are singularly fallible. Having been sent four volumes of Byron he writes to the donor, Emilie, "I could lay my life down for his having been one of the most thoroughly virtuous and cultivated men (men) of these last 50 years, and have been raging at my not knowing where to insert some 50 pages that I would write about him." But there is never a word of Shelley and his love for Italy; and Mazzini found Don Quixote "a prelude, from a wronged man of genius, to your 'positivist' (sic) Smith-Bentham-Wilhelm Meisters." Poor Cervantes! what a progeny for the most chivalrous and high-souled romantic who ever lived!

The historical side of Mazzini is chiefly to be traced in the notes to this volume, in which the political aspects of his correspondence are fully explained. But one rises from it with a desire to know more, not so much of Mazzini as of the beautiful and noble Emilie, whose later life was given to her adopted country, and whose character, as the crayon portrait by Richmond would alone bear witness, must have been among the noblest of her age. "Keep strong and trusting in God and in life's immortality," wrote Mazzini to her in the last letter in those pages; it was her mission to inspire him with that very confidence, and with the strength that comes from the knowledge of a life's work fulfilled to the utmost of our power.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

A History of the Peace Conference of Paris. Published under the auspices of the Institute of International Affairs, London: Hodder & Stoughton. Volumes I and II. 42s. each.

Some months ago the Institute of International Affairs held its inaugural meeting in London. Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon and Lord Robert Cecil were present at this opening ceremony and made speeches which attracted some attention in the British press and even abroad. Then nothing more was heard of the institute by the general public until, toward the end of July, a volume of 500 pages appeared under its auspices. It was the first of five volumes containing a History of the Peace Conference of Paris. The second has now been published and the third will follow shortly. But as the third will consist chiefly of a selection of documents and representative speeches bearing on the subject of the peace, while the fourth and fifth will deal with Bulgaria, Austria and Turkey, we have in these first two volumes a complete whole which may conveniently be treated separately. The two together constitute a detailed and authoritative statement of the settlement with Germany, and an exposition of the meaning and purpose of the Treaty from an objective and historical point of view.

That this work needed to be written goes without saying; that the writing of it was a laborious task which might well have proved too much for the enterprise of an exhausted generation will be obvious even to those who know little of the intricacies and difficulties of the problems faced at Paris. It says much for the energy and the idealism of the institute that the work should ever have been undertaken. But that the main part of it should have been completed within so short a time, and that these beautifully printed volumes should bear on every page so much evidence of scholarship and judgment and fine craftsmanship must be accepted as a proof that those who went to Paris to represent the English-speaking countries of the world, and who have now combined to write this book, did indeed realize the responsibilities which rested upon them and were in most respects astonishingly well equipped to bear them.

Sixteen names are mentioned as those of the contributors to the first two volumes. Harvard University is represented in the list and Columbia University twice. Other contributors are anonymous, but every chapter is written by an Englishman or an American who is familiar at first hand with the subject matter. These men all had a hand in the negotiations of the Peace of Paris, and having made history in one sense of the word they have combined again to make it in another. The editorial aim has been "to present a history . . . which should be as moderate, detached and impartial as possible. . . . The chief difficulty lies not in lack of information but in lack of perspective. . . . But such objections (to the writing of a history so soon after the event) will hold true for many years, and the real defect as to the lack of perspective has this countervailing advantage, that articles written at this time by persons present at the Conference must reproduce much of the spirit and atmosphere in which the Conference met." Conscious of their limitations, but conscious at the same time of their opportunity, the contributors to these volumes have seized an occasion which was not likely to recur, and though not every one will agree with their conclusions and necessarily inherited by the League itself from its birth are three in number: the doctrine of the equality of states or nations, the question of sanctions and the Constitution of the United States. On the question of sanctions we are told that "France throughout took the lead in attempting to strengthen the provisions of the Covenant dealing with the enforcement of peace. . . . The French representatives made repeated attempts not only to increase the scope of the obligations assumed by members of the League under Article 16, but to provide for international machinery to supervise national armaments. . . . The moderation of the Covenant in this respect was only maintained at the cost of considerable resentment in French circles." As regards the effect of the Constitution of the United States on the terms of the Covenant the writer of this chapter concludes that "except possibly in the case of the proposals for an international parliament, which were perhaps finally killed by the technical difficulties of reconciling them with its provisions, the influence of the American Constitution upon the drafting of the Covenant was probably beneficial, and, in general, coincided closely with British feelings and policy."

None of the provisions of the Treaty have been so generally or so mercilessly attacked, ever since they were framed, as the financial and reparations clauses. It almost seems as though the "odium" of economists were even greater than the traditional "odium" of theologians. It is therefore not surprising to find, when we come to the two chapters dealing with the subject in the second volume of this work, hard words are spoken and still harder things are suggested not obscurely. "Two courses were theoretically open to the Allies. One was to concentrate on getting out of Germany everything that could be got over a short period of time, and, having ruthlessly swept the country bare, to leave it alone to recover as best it could. The other was to levy little or nothing in the immediate future, but instead to assist Germany with food and raw materials, until she was able, by an excess of exports over imports, to pay off the indemnity required by annual installments. In

The second volume tackles the Treaty in detail. Without actually rehearsing the Treaty terms in extension, the writers of this volume have attempted to connect and to interpret

as one whole the separate provisions of the Treaty, illustrating with a wealth of detail the general bases which they conceive to have inspired the settlement. Once again the legal aspects of international relations receive particular attention and the volume closes with a study of the new Germany which emerges as the result of the war, with a new Constitution and a new ideal.

In a work which covers such an immense field it is natural and inevitable that every reader should find much with which he disagrees, and it is impossible by a few quotations to give any adequate impression of the scope and caliber of the work. It goes without saying that, since all the contributors have first-hand knowledge of their subject, a very high degree of accuracy is maintained throughout in matters of ascertainable fact. In matters of opinion the individual writer has evidently been allowed some scope, and no attempt is made to force the several contributors to conform to any uniform or stereotyped attitude toward the Conference and the Treaty. There is certainly not the smallest inclination in any part of these two volumes to excuse or justify at all costs. On the contrary, the tendency rather than laudatory, and without being ungenerous or cynical, to give full and frank expression to the conclusions of a balanced and unbiased judgment. The following passages may serve as an example: "Had the Fourteen Points been a more precise document, it might have provided in itself a framework for the organization of the Conference. But it asserted only general principles, leaving entirely vague the practical method by which they were to be carried out. This fact together with the equally obvious consideration that the allied powers had made no concerted preparations for the great task before them, made it certain that the organization of the Conference would be hastily improvised and liable to be constructed to suit the needs of the moment rather than the permanent necessities of the world. The result was that the Allies were forced to resort to the one instrument which had been proved in practice to meet their needs, and the Conference organization was therefore an adaptation of the Supreme War Council. . . . But while this machinery was very suitable for the rapid and secret action which is necessary for the conduct of war, it may be questioned if it was so well adapted to devise a settlement based on . . . the Fourteen Points. The attempt to utilize it to cope with the enormous number of problems which confronted the statesmen at Paris by the creation of the commissions ended in failure. No control was exercised by the central body over the commissions while they were engaged in their work, and the experts who sat on them were therefore not to be bound by their conclusions. The result was that much of the work of the commissions was wasted, that the compromises of the Council of Four were substituted for their conclusions, and that the latter were often made in haste and without reference to those matters to give an important judgment. This failure of the principal statesmen to make adequate use of the body of expert knowledge assembled in Paris is one of the main causes why parts of the settlement are not only unjust but unworkable."

Not much space is devoted to the League of Nations, but a clear indication is given of the difficulties inherent in the Covenant. The difficulties "disclosed by the negotiations and necessarily inherited by the League itself from its birth" are three in number: the doctrine of the equality of states or nations, the question of sanctions and the Constitution of the United States. On the question of sanctions we are told that "France throughout took the lead in attempting to strengthen the provisions of the Covenant dealing with the enforcement of peace. . . . The French representatives made repeated attempts not only to increase the scope of the obligations assumed by members of the League under Article 16, but to provide for international machinery to supervise national armaments. . . . The moderation of the Covenant in this respect was only maintained at the cost of considerable resentment in French circles." As regards the effect of the Constitution of the United States on the terms of the Covenant the writer of this chapter concludes that "except possibly in the case of the proposals for an international parliament, which were perhaps finally killed by the technical difficulties of reconciling them with its provisions, the influence of the American Constitution upon the drafting of the Covenant was probably beneficial, and, in general, coincided closely with British feelings and policy."

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the end, however, the Conference came to no clear decision between these two alternatives." It was not that the Conference was ignorant of the simple economic truths that are continually being recited in evidence against the Treaty. They knew as well as anyone else that "the essential characteristic of an indemnity is the transfer of wealth from one country to another, and the criterion, therefore, of capacity to pay an indemnity is the power to produce exportable wealth." The difficulty lay not in the understanding of these ideas but in their application to existing conditions in the spring of 1919. When the nations whose representatives had the making of the peace terms were flushed with victory and impatient to garner the fruits of a success that had cost them all so dear, the problem of reparation was not insoluble, but it is probably true to say that a solution was a practical impossibility at the time and in the circumstances of the Conference of Paris.

It has sometimes been questioned whether an indemnity was possible at all without injury to the Allies. The point is dealt with and summarily dismissed in this book. "We need not waste time over the argument that an indemnity necessarily does harm to the country to which it is paid. The receipt of indemnity payments means nothing more than the receipt of imports without the obligation of paying them. No one denies that investments abroad are a valuable national asset, and interest on foreign investments differs only from indemnity payments in that interest, at least on good investments, continues to be paid indefinitely, while an indemnity sooner or later comes to an end. Even the financial crisis of the early seventies in Germany, which has often been cited as an instance of the evils of an indemnity, was, it is now agreed, due in the main to other causes than the French indemnity. In so far as it was accelerated and made more acute by the indemnity, the fault lay in the method of payment chosen by the German Government. . . . rather than in the indemnity itself."

The period covered by this part of the history ends on January 10, 1920, when ratifications were exchanged. In two volumes, well equipped with maps and with a full and valuable index, we are given as complete a summary as is likely to be written for a generation to come of all those complex problems which gave rise to the war or arose out of the war and which were, at least provisionally, settled by the Peace of Paris. No one who is concerned with the problems of Europe, or with those wider problems of statecraft that persist in vexing the world at all times and in every country, can afford to neglect this book.

A FAIR ESTIMATE

Through Bolsheviki Russia. By Mrs. Philip Snowden. London: Cassell & Co. 5s.

Mrs. Philip Snowden was a member of the delegation sent out in the spring of the present year by the executive committee of the British Labor Party and of the Trades Union Congress to make "an independent and impartial inquiry into the industrial, economic and political conditions of Russia." On the journey thither there was much speculation among the delegates as to whether they would be treated as a Cook's tour or as a royal party. As it turned out, they were treated to some extent as both; for they were housed in palaces and driven in cars which had once carried kings, and they were very carefully and persistently "conducted." Nevertheless, they saw enough that was interesting and significant to be able to come to some sufficiently well-based conclusions.

Out of her experiences Mrs. Snowden has made a wise and valuable little book. Some of her colleagues seem to have accepted the Bolsheviki leaders at their own valuation, others, having expected too much, were bitterly disappointed; but Mrs. Snowden, seeing with the eyes of sympathy and imagination, was not carried away by the enthusiasm of the doctrinaires nor did she allow the defects of the present régime to blind her to what is good in it. She was ready to make allowances. She discovered that admirable work, notably in the sphere of education, has already been done, and that much that has been written of the Bolsheviki in a prejudiced foreign press has been grossly exaggerated. On the other hand, she is fully alive to the present abuses of the system and its peril for the future. She found neither ability nor equality, but only a small privileged class, a new aristocracy—the extreme Communists—imposing their will on millions by force. She was convinced that Lenin and the men round him were as honest as they were clever, but she refused to subscribe to the doctrine that the end they have in view justifies any and every means of attaining it. "Has a handful of brilliant and thoughtful men," she asks, "however good and sincere they may be, the moral right to enforce upon a whole community the system they believe in, but which the community as a whole rejects, with all the tyranny and cruelty such dictatorship must inevitably mean?"

Mrs. Snowden's severest criticism, however, is not for the Bolsheviki leaders but for those foreign politicians who, by their action in keeping the country short of necessary supplies, have furnished them with an economic weapon to enable them to confirm their power over the people. "No words can be too strong with which to condemn the action of those who first intervened to destroy Revolutionary Russia, and no loss to the world is more to be regretted than that loss of a valuable social experiment which would have shown the rest of the world what to imitate and what to avoid in its march toward a happier lot for all mankind."

OUR POETS

Charles C. D. Roberts

Second on the list of Canadian poets—some indeed would say first—is Charles C. D. Roberts, Bliss Carman's older cousin by one year. True, he is also a novelist, short-story writer and historian, but before he was any one of these he was an honored member of that high company of whom Arthur O'Shaughnessy writes:

We are the music makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams,
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
And sitting by desolate streams;

and for the most part his voice was the voice of Canadian pasture-lands, Fundy tides, and homely incidents of backwoods settlement life. To appreciate his songs to the full one should belong to the army of Canadians in exile—exiled by circumstance, but lovers of the homeland still. Show him The Cow Pasture:

I see the harsh, wind-ridden, eastward hill,

By the red cattle pastured, blanched with dew;
The small, mossed hillocks where the clay gets through;
The grey webs woven on milkweed tops at will. . . .

and he will recognize it, every stick and stone of it. Or read him something of what The Solitary Woodsman sees, when

Toward the quiet close of day
Back to camp he takes his way,
And about his sober footsteps
Unafraid the squirrels play.

On his roof the red leaf falls,
At his door the bluejay calls,
And he hears the wood-mice hurry
Up and down his rough log walls; . . .

and he'll begin to hear

O rivers rolling to the sea
From lands that bear the maple-tree,
and

. . . the low wind wash the softening snow,
The low tide loiter down the shore,
and straightway plan his next vacation into the New Brunswick wilderness. For Roberts loved the outdoors in his poet days as ardently as he seemed to forget it in his prose days, and he came, he saw, he wrote, impelled by the fire and dew of enthusiasm and awe.

Carman and Roberts used to paddle the same canoe and dream much of the same dreams, and after each became famous he wrote at least one poem to his old woods chum. Roberts begins,

Friend, those delights of ours
Under the sun and showers—
Although the noonday blue
Sliding our light canoe. . . .

His third little volume of poems, "Songs of the Common Day" (1895), he dedicated to

Bliss Carman

Friend, kinsman and fellow craftsman,
There is the history of their relationship in a nutshell. And not long after Carman slipped into a city Roberts followed him down, and the same studio roof sheltered them from the storms. It would be pointless to conjecture what they would have written if they had never left their northern homes; but in Roberts' case at least the city soon dominated his thought to the almost total exclusion of farm and forest; his "Songs" became "New York Nocturnes"; his "Book of the Native" became "Book of the Rose" (1903), and his simple country lasses grew rather sophisticated to say the least. However, it was during this period that one of his finest poems appeared, "Child of the Infinite." To quote the first verse:

Sun, and Moon, and Wind, and Flame,
Dust, and Dew, and Day and Night—
Ye endure. Shall I endure not,
Though so fleeting in your sight?
Ye return. Shall I return not,
Flesh, or in the flesh's despite?
Ye are mighty. But I hold you
Compassion in a vast night.

By the way, it might be interesting to know that the editor of The Pall Mall Magazine (London), after sending the author a check, decided the poem was so good he needs must send him a second. (The only case of its kind on record.) And at this time he wrote one of the dearest, tenderest lyrics in the English language:

My heart is a house, deep-walled and warm,
To cover you from the night of storm. . . .

You should hear him read it, his voice deep, vibrant! For Roberts is a strong man with a woman's heart and a sympathy and understanding beyond all measure. I have seen him pass over all the cash on hand to a hard luck story, while even in Italy never was a beggar turned empty away. And where animals were concerned—but that is another story, as Kipling would say. Roberts is an ardent Anglo-Saxon. In his early days he wrote "An Ode

for the Canadian Confederacy," but about the time of the Spanish-American war his viewpoint had widened. He saw that

Should Jonathan and John fall out
The world would stagger from that bout.
With John and Jonathan at one
The world's great peace will have begun,
and

Side by side
Our flags flung wide
Proclaim the pride
Of our kindred birth.

Stout heart by heart
We work our part
That light may broaden
And law command,
This is our place
By right of race,
By God's good grace
And the strength of our hand.

In Canada Roberts is generally acclaimed the "dean of Canadian letters," and public school readers quote him freely, which is highly significant. But he persists in residing in any country but his own, and they resent it.

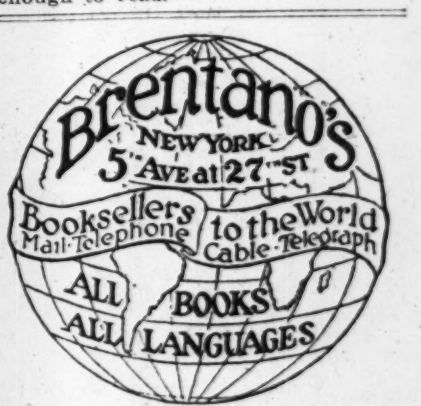
VIVID TRAVEL.

Roaming Through the West Indies. By Harry A. Franck. New York: The Century Co.

A book of travel depends for its interest, of course, not only on the attractiveness of the countries visited but on the manner of observation of the visitor who is recording his impressions. Mr. Franck's manner is pleasant, when he simply sets down the variegated facts which he has observed. When he attempts much interpretation, especially humorous interpretation, he is sometimes clumsy and wordy. Yet here and there among his exuberant remarks one finds a descriptive or explanatory phrase that is particularly apt; and the effect of the whole is animated, never dull. His style seems smoother than that of such another very modern traveler as E. Alexander Powell; and his manner of presentation is as literary as that of Colonel Roosevelt, who visited these same highly interesting West Indies.

The chapters on Haiti and Santo Domingo are full of information for those in the United States who are wondering just what the present American aid in these countries is going to lead to. Not every one will agree with Mr. Franck's conclusions, nor even accept his coloring of the events themselves. Still his point of view deserves to be compared intelligently with that of other travelers, observers, and students of the situation.

Some of his statements are notably succinct and illuminating, as where he says, "Dominican illiteracy still exceeds 90 per cent, and information passes chiefly by word of mouth, with consequent garbling." Many of his descriptions, however, are even more illuminating, showing, as they do, the economic difficulties of the West Indies. Speaking of the times at Roseau, in the Leeward Islands, for instance, he says: "Women and girls come trotting down out of the mountains with bushel baskets of them, now and then sitting down on a boulder to rest but never troubling to take the incredible load off their heads. Donkeys, with enormous straw saddle-bags heaped high with limes, pick their way more cautiously down the steep slope. Occasionally even a man deigns to jog to town with a load of the fruit. They lie everywhere in great yellow heaps under the low trees; they weigh down the usually rain-dripping branches. Yet when they have been grown and picked and carried all the way to town, they sell for a mere seven shillings a barrel. Small wonder the human pack horses and even the growers are more extraordinarily ragged than any other West Indians outside of Haiti." That sort of a passage shows something of Mr. Franck's average level of style in the body of a chapter. His chapter beginnings are often less interesting because of too obvious effort. He has difficulty sometimes in getting his observations under way; but whenever he loses his self-consciousness what he has to say is easy enough to read.



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THE HOME FORUM

The Love of Good Letters

"A book in a nook," libellus in angulo, was the desire of Thomas à Kempis: it is not the world's desire. True reading demands seclusion, leisure, freedom from the crowd; and the great world, in all classes, is "gregarious." It confesses that it "has not time to read." Its time is devoted to seeking crowds; even music, the play, pictures, can be enjoyed in a crowd. Not so literature; the reading man or woman is not, like the world, gregarious.

We readers are a little flock, scattered sparsely about the land, some in London, several in Glasgow, two or three, perhaps, in such a thriving village as Dundee. We are not gregarious; for the gregarious there are plays, operas, the Royal Academy, and lectures. The man or woman who reads is at the opposite pole from those who go to lectures. They never read, they expect to take literature in "through the pores," and among a crowd.

The Greeks were of a like mind. You do not come on praises of books, as you turn over the exemplaria Græca. That famous people went to the play, went to Recitations, went to Lectures, but did not read books any more than does our general public. Their very word for reading meant, literally, "reading aloud." I don't remember any Greek praises of reading (not aloud) before a very late age, but Cicero is eloquent on the topic: he is usually quoted on the pleasures of literary study.

The great students, Dean Farrar, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Hain Friswell, Bacon, and others . . . remind me, when they praise books, of boys who are in the water, on a chilly day. "Come in you fellows," they cry, "it's awfully jolly." They express themselves much more eloquently; they say charming things about literature.

A reader has a kind of freemasonry, like an angler, which enables him to detect other readers everywhere. Thus I have found comrades among game-keepers and gillies, and viscountesses, and grand dames de par le monde, who quote Donne at dinner-parties. Marquises are often bookish, and I have heard, at first hand, of an omnibus-driver who read Plato in Mr. Jowett's translation. Soldiers read a good deal, not so actors, school-masters, or college dons, a race of men remarkable for ignorance outside of their speciality. Barristers "have no time to read." Judges read novels, reviewers read nothing. They have not time.

Do I blame my fellow-creatures? In no wise, but I do not hope to convert them. They are naturally human; I

am one of a small race of abnormal creatures, known to science as bookworms. From babyhood almost, I was acquainted with the word "bookworm," and endured the contempt of mankind. . . . Society reproved, and endeavored to correct me. "Why did

assist in keeping down literature. Circulating libraries lend their aid, by 'sitting tight,' when a book is asked for, by not supplying it, and by waiting till the public have forgotten the subject. They do not need to wait long.—Andrew Lang.

In the day—from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon. At the former hour Bombay is to be found here engaged at trade; at the latter it rushes back into the various quarters outside the Fort which go to make up this many-cited city. So that at this

rising in many stories, whose black-painted verandahs were curiously carved and painted; cries, chaffings, bickerings. . . .—all these things appealed to the confused senses.—Sidney Lanier in "Retrospects and Prospects."



"The Vagrants," by Fred Walker, A. R. A.

Fred Walker in the Country

"You'll all say that wonders will never cease. I have just come home, having gone away by the eight train last evening. I have come up tonight for the big canvas and my easel. I shall go back early tomorrow. I have had a most wondrous day. Had a good breakfast and went down to Poulton's, took one of the little boats and rowed to Marlow; then I was driven in a little pony gig to Mill End, where I had some bread and cheese, and started to go on foot (six miles); and I think I never had a more fetching walk—all along the banks, over great meadows. . . . and at last came to a place having for a background that which will 'top everything' for the picture, instead of Cliefden, though I shall keep the nearer trees, also the meadow and rushes, just the same. I got so excited that I saw the whole thing done from beginning to end; and a little further on was the lock house where the Coopers once stayed. I have taken a room there from next Thursday, and before I come back I'll have 'something' you'll see. When I saw this loveliness today, the whole picture came back to me in such a way that I decided upon commencing on the big canvas at once." (the lock house was that at Hurley; and a week later Walker wrote from there to his sister Mary.)

"We are like the children reared in shade. Within some old-world abbey wall. Forgotten in a forest glade, And secret from the eyes of all."

The world could not wag on, if we were all bookworms. . . . Some persons are born to prefer existence at second hand, glorified in the daim of poets, sages, romancers, wits. There is better company, for such people, in a shelf of books, than at the Club, or at a rout, or in the public-house. It suits us better to hear Mr. Stevenson, or Montaigne, or Coleridge, or Hazlitt, than to listen to such talk as is common enough. It is a taste like another: it cannot be taught or communicated; you cannot preach or lecture men and women into a love of good letters. The world is fundamentally hostile to literature, in great part because the world is gregarious, and literature is a solitary pursuit. Much may be said against it, as unfitting men for life, though some of the greatest readers, Cleo, Napoleon, Scott, Macaulay, Mr. Gladstone, have been stirring personages. But there are plenty of people to carry on this business of life. Let us read unreprieved!

The spirit of these remarks I find rebuked, whenever I turn from literature to authorship, and study The Author. In that great commercial organ, among the most eloquent remarks on discount, I seem to find traces of optimism, traces of belief in a great literary public. I do not believe in any such thing, even if some novels, at six shillings, find a market for one hundred thousand copies. Even that (considering how bad most of these books are, how ignorant, coarse, emphatic, and illiterate) is relatively a very small demand. Think of the millions of England, and think of how many of them buy a book, say, of an author who is a man of genius and popularity. Mr. Kipling or Mr. Stevenson. What a beggarly account! As for those who read Marlowe, or Montaigne, they are the tiniest of remnants.

The public hates to spend money on books. A correspondent, writing from a college in a populous part of the country, favored me to-day with some useful remarks on a special subject which I had treated. He did so on the strength of reviews; it would be long enough before the book in question came his way, he said, and he wrote from a College! He had not the least faith in the acquisition of a book by the library of his College. (After writing this, I learn that the "College" is not a college, but the tale is too good to be lost!) This is typical of the English attitude towards literature. In large public libraries with good endowments, if no minion is kept to cut the leaves open, hundreds of books, famous books, remain uncut. I have myself cut pages of a century old, and the book, in this instance, was a classic. Education has not increased, I believed it has diminished, the number of readers of anything more abstruse than the last novel whose author had noisy backers. Perhaps Education has not directly caused the diminution in the number of students. The increased facilities for gregarious hurry have helped, and the number of journals which tell people often quite erroneously just as much about a book as will satisfy an easy curiosity,

particular hour of eight in the morning one must expect to find little here that is alive, except either a philosopher, a stranger, a policeman, or a rat.

"Well, then," I said as Bhima Gandharva finished communicating this information to me, "we are all here."

"How?"

"There stand you, a philosopher; here I, a stranger; yonder, the policeman; and heavens and earth! what a rat!" I accompanied this exclamation by shooting a big musky fellow from behind a bale of cotton whither I had just seen him run.

Bhima Gandharva smiled in a large, tranquil way he has, which is like an Indian plain full of ripe corn. "I find it curious," he said, "to compare the process which goes on here in the daily humdrum of trade about this place with that which one would see if one were far up yonder at the northward, in the appalling solitudes of the mountains, where trade has never been and will never be. Have you visited the Himalaya?"

"Among those prodigious planes of snow," continued the Hindu, "there reigns this moment a quietude more profound than the Fort's. But presently, from the sun beats with more fervor, rivulets begin to trickle from exposed points; these grow to cataclysms and roar down the precipices; masses of undermined snow plunge into the abysses; the great winds of the Himalaya rise and howl, and every silence of the morning becomes a noise at noon. A little longer, and the sun again decreases; the cataclysms draw their heads back into the ice as tortoises into their shells; the winds creep into their hollows; and the snows rest. So here. At ten the tumult of trade will begin; at four it will quickly freeze again into stillness. One might even carry this parallelism into more fanciful extremes. For, as the vapors which lie on the Himalaya in the form of snow have in time come from all parts of the earth, so the tide of men that will presently pour in here is made up of people from the four quarters of the globe. The Hindu, the African, the Arabian, the Chinese, the Tartar, the European, the American, the Parsee, will in a little while be trading or working here."

"What a complete bouleversement," I said, seating myself on a bale of cotton and looking toward the fleets of steamers and vessels collected off the great cotton-presses awaiting their cargoes. "This particular scene effects in the mind of a traveller just from America! India has been to me, as to the average American, a dream of terraced ghats, of banyans and bungalows, of Taj Mahals and tigers, of sacred rivers and subterranean temples,—and that sort of thing. I come here and land in a big cotton-yard. I ask myself, 'Have I left Jonesville—dear Jonesville!—on the other side of the world in order to sit on an antipodal cotton-bale?'"

"There is some more of India," said Bhima Gandharva gently. "Let us look at it a little."

As we crossed the great esplanade to the north of the Fort—Bhima Gandharva and I—began to withdraw my complaint. It was not like Jonesville. It was not like any one place or thing, but like a hundred, and all the hundred outré to the last degree strange carriages shaded by red domes that compressed a whole dream of the East in small, and drawn by humped oxen, alternating with palanquins, with stylish turnouts of the latest mode, with cavaliers upon Arabian horses; half-naked workmen, crouched in uncomfortable workshops and ornamenting sandal-wood boxes; dusky curb-stone shop-keepers, rushing at me with strenuous offerings of their wares; lines of low shop-owners along the street, backed by houses

And truly, but that already, nearing my task's final limit I furl my sails and hasten to turn my prow to land, perchance I might also sing of the care and keeping that deck the rich garden mold, and of the Paestan roses with their double blossoming, and how the endive rejoices in drinking the rill and the banks are green with parsley, and how the curved gourd swells belying along the grass, nor had kept silence of the late-flowering narcissus or the shoot of the curled acanthus, and pale ivy-sprays and the myrtles that love the shore. For I remember how beneath the towered fortress of Oebalia, where dark Galaeus moistens his golden cornfields, I saw an old man of Corycous, who owned some few acres of waste land, a field neither rich for grazing nor favorable to the flock nor apt for the vineyard; yet he, setting thinly sown garden-stuff among the brushwood, with borders of white lilies and vervain and the seeded poppy, equalled in his content the wealth of kings; and, returning home when night was late, would heap his table with unbought dainties. The first roses of spring, the first apples of autumn he would gather; and when even yet the frost of bitter winter cleft the rocks and laid an icy curb on the running waters, already he plucked the soft-tressed hyacinth, chiding the late-lingering summer and the west wind's delay. So likewise was he the first for whom the bees' brood overflowed in swarming multitudes, and the frothing honey drained from the squeezed combs; lime trees were his, and wealth of pine; and as many apples as had arrayed his orchard-tree in the fresh blossom, so many it carried ripe at autumn. He too transplanted into rows full-grown elms and the hard-wood pear, and the blackthorn with sloes already upon it, and the plane already yielding shade. —From "The Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil," (tr. by J. W. Mackail).

Virgil Sings of Gardens

His furrows are darkening into the hollow. Lightly behind him: the blackbirds follow.—By quick little journeys they follow and whistle. Now a gossamer ship breaks away to the blue (Who stands by the railing and waves adieu?) All night it was moored to a thistle. Who knows the glad business afoot on the by-way? Who knows the bold hopes sent adrift on the skyway? —Edwin Markham.

The Plowman

A great deal has been written on the art of speaking; but a treatise on the art of listening would be more valuable. There are plenty of good talkers in society, but good hearers are rare. Carlyle's discourses, preached in so many volumes, with sad earnestness, on the text "Silence is golden," have borne thus far but little fruit. A Frenchman once said of a gentleman in company, in whom he could detect no other quality worthy of a compliment, that he had "a great talent for silence." This apparent equivocation was a real compliment, for of all gifts one of the very rarest is that self-control which enables one to hold his tongue. Few persons have reflected how difficult it is to command that attention and concentration . . . which constitute a good listener. It requires not only high moral but also rare intellectual qualities. It is not, as one is apt to suppose, a merely passive state.—William Matthews.

Speaking and Listening

will seem impossible and even impracticable. The great Teacher had a pronounced disregard for the common, accepted method of trusting human ingenuity and its plans for the future. The human, or evil sense, uncertain of all things, received a fitting rebuke in the words: "Take therefore no thought for the morrow. . . . Sufficient unto the day is the evil [sense] thereof." Human sense, however, finds no difficulty in making excuses for itself and its thoughts for the morrow. On the basis that the end justifies the means it has attempted to carry out many curious plans. To this sense, necessity, not Mind, is supposed to be the mother of invention. After this fashion, a strange necessity which is supposed to exist, has mothered an equally strange plan. The inspiration of Spirit animates such theories. Communion with God needs no support from human preparation or devices, but exposes, rebukes and destroys them. Jesus illustrated this in the admonition, "And ye shall be brought before governors and kings for my sake. . . . But when they deliver you up, take no thought how or what ye shall speak: for it shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak."

The Plan of Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To look eternity in the face and plan one's life work with the thought of living forever may violate human thinking, but at the same time it honors the undying process of the law of God. The wrecks of human plans and policies fairly litter the pages of history, because anything that is not found in Principle is as the substanceless shadow, that which seems to be something but is not. Material thinking and human policy, with its disappointed hope, have been partners from the beginning. This is but another way of saying that the plan and the planner, the mental activity and its product, are one, and both fall into the ditch unless they are in conformity with Principle and its idea. This is true because, in reality, God's plan is the only one, and whatever is not in accord with it is a dream, or, as classified in Ecclesiastes, it is "vanity and vexation of spirit."

Human thought has a way of taking an inventory of its stock in trade, and then, in league with the serpent, laying its plans to seize the fruit which it deems most desirable. Certainly such plans will exist as long as there seems to be a mind capable of forming them. They may be called plans springing from ideas of national policy, or born of political partisanship, or inspired by religious dogmas; they may be entertained individually or collectively, but unless they partake of the nature of eternal Truth, they are as worthless as Pharaoh's scheme of holding the children of Israel in bondage, and will lead to the same end.

Every individual should be alive to what is going on in the recesses of thought, where plans are born, and where they sometimes abide for a season unannounced and unrecognized. The activity of good is all that is needed to reveal the character of those concepts which are silently molding character as well as future plans. In the secret imagery of the human mind habits of thought should be carefully watched and constantly purified. The unfaithful shepherd will, ere long, find himself forced to meet the issues, which, in the absence of correction, have assumed mighty power in his thought-processes. The faithful shepherd sees to it that thought is guided by the firm rod of Principle, and to such a one is revealed the plan of God, a vista of salvation and eternity. Who can doubt that a knowledge of Principle, and its inevitable and omnipresent law, saves mankind from the erroneous thoughts that otherwise would mold and shape human plans and actions? Unchallenged by a knowledge of Principle's law, in which there is "no variableness, neither shadow of turning," erroneous concepts may seem to be good and only appear in their true light when their fruits are manifested. The only safe source from which any life-plan may be drawn is that understanding of natural good which utilizes the eternal vigilance of Principle.

No one can afford to drift with the tide, and neglect to subject his plans to severe scrutiny. Silently and unseen, plans, like character, are formed; here a little and there a little. To exalt character through faith in and an understanding of the allness of good is surely in accordance with God's plan. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," on page 233, Mary Baker Eddy places in sharp contrast the difference between the results of planning in response to the beliefs of pride, self, and human reason and the Love which is Principle, or God's plan of salvation. She says, "When pride, self, and human reason reign, injustice is rampant. Individuals, as nations, unite harmoniously on the basis of justice, and this is accomplished when self is lost in Love—or God's own plan of salvation."

Undesirable concepts will act as, and seem to be one's own thinking whenever one is asleep to the suggestion of false concepts and their inevitable results. Judas Iscariot presents a notable example of the action of this influence, together with the results of a plan based upon human policy, the basic thoughts of which had been silently sulking, possibly unrecognized, in the innermost chambers of his thought. Mrs. Eddy vigorously handles this subject in the following words: "The state induced by this secret evil influence is, a species of intoxication in which the victim is led to believe and do what he would never, otherwise, think or do voluntarily." ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," pp. 211 and 212.)

That Christ Jesus actively and consciously planned on living forever is a fact beyond successful contradiction. Every utterance of his proved that his purpose contemplated nothing less than a continuous and uninterrupted existence. Every thought that entered into his plan for each day must have considered nothing but eternity. Human sense takes exactly the opposite view. Life, which it generally regards as a desirable possession, is supposed to force mankind along a pathway to death, which is regarded as being most undesirable. Until that belief is replaced with truth, and the understanding of the divine plan of eternal life is gained, the destiny, which was so natural and evident to Christ Jesus,

will seem impossible and even impracticable.

The great Teacher had a pronounced disregard for the common, accepted method of trusting human ingenuity and its plans for the future. The human, or evil sense, uncertain of all things, received a fitting rebuke in the words: "Take therefore no thought for the morrow. . . . Sufficient unto the day is the evil [sense] thereof." Human sense, however, finds no difficulty in making excuses for itself and its thoughts for the morrow. On the basis that the end justifies the means it has attempted to carry out many curious plans. To this sense, necessity, not Mind, is supposed to be the mother of invention. After this fashion, a strange necessity which is supposed to exist, has mothered an equally strange plan. The inspiration of Spirit animates such theories. Communion with God needs no support from human preparation or devices, but exposes, rebukes and destroys them. Jesus illustrated this in the admonition, "And ye shall be brought before governors and kings for my sake. . . . But when they deliver you up, take no thought how or what ye shall speak: for it shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak."

The Joy of the Springtime

Springtime, O Springtime, what is your essence, The lift of a bulbul, the laugh of a rose, The dance of the dew on the wings of a moonbeam, The voice of the zephyr that sings as he goes.

Springtime, O Springtime, what is your secret, The bliss at the core of your magical mirth, That quickens the pulse of the morning, That quickens the pulse of the morning, And hastens the seeds of all beauty to birth.

That captures the heavens and conquers to bloom, The roots of delight in the heart of the earth? —Sarojini Naidu.

A Room Filled With Books

Books are delightful society. If you go into a room filled with books—even without taking them down from their shelves, they seem to speak to you, seem to welcome you, seem to tell you that they have something inside their covers that will be good for you, and that they are willing and desirous to impart it to you. Value them, and endeavor to turn them to account.—W. E. Gladstone.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1920

EDITORIALS

France and Armenia

THE latest news on the Armenian question, to the effect that the French Government, far from granting the recent appeal of the Armenian general, General Andranik, to be allowed to lead a fully equipped Armenian army against the Turks in Cilicia, has actually disbanded the Armenian militia in that country, is very shameful news. The more, indeed, that is learned about the policy at present being carried out by France in Cilicia the more clearly is that policy seen to be deserving of nothing but the utmost condemnation. It is possible to say this because, where the Armenians and other Christians of Cilicia are concerned, there can be no two opinions as to the French attitude. When France occupied Cilicia, some time ago, as a preliminary measure to a final settlement, she did so with the ostensible purpose of restoring and maintaining order, and, above all, of protecting the Cilician Christians. At that time the general expectation certainly was that, when the final settlement came to be made, Cilicia would become a part of the new Armenian state, and France, having performed her police duty, would retire from the Province. None of these expectations have been fulfilled. France not only did not protect the Cilician Christians, but actually supplied arms to the insurgent Turkish forces responsible for the massacres of and outrages on these people. France not only did not occupy the country herself, but strove, in every way possible, to secure the retention of a Turkish suzerainty over it, whilst putting every possible obstacle in the way of the Armenians asserting their independence and making the fight they were quite ready to make to secure their own liberty.

Now, some months ago, when it first became evident that a tremendous effort was being made by France to thrust back Cilicia, once again, under Turkish dominion, the Christian peoples of Cilicia, Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, Chaldeans, and Jacobites, issued a joint appeal to the Supreme Council against the consummation of any such policy. It was an appeal remarkable alike for its straightforwardness and its most welcome independence. Anyone who was at all capable of reading between the lines could not, indeed, fail to detect the fact that it emanated from a people thoroughly roused, at last, by acts of repeated outrage and injustice to take the law into their own hands, and do the best they could to take their rights by force, if they were not accorded them on the grounds of simple justice. "We protest," the appeal declared, "against any solution which will allow a shadow or a vestige of Turkish sovereignty in Cilicia. We are sick and tired of half measures. Never again will we submit to Turkish rule." The Cilician Armenians, for the Armenians are, of course, the leaders of the movement, were as good as their word. Within a few weeks of the issuance of this appeal, the little Ananias Republic was formed, comprising the district immediately around Alexandretta, and an appeal was made to France for recognition and protection.

The attitude of France on the matter was in the last degree equivocal, but on the whole the project seems to have been, at first, favored by the French authorities. Certain quantities of arms were supplied to the Armenians to help them in their struggle against the Turks, and certain efforts were made by the French forces in occupation to cooperate with the Armenians against the bands of the Turkish revolutionary leader, Kemal Pasha. What the French gave with one hand, however, they more than took away with the other. For with an object in view which, at the present time, can only be suspected, whilst arms were being supplied to the struggling Armenians, arms were being supplied also to the Turk, not only through French but through Italian channels. And so, only the other day, the Armenian bureau in London received a telegram from the Armenian committee in Alexandretta declaring that, in spite of the encouragement given by the French authorities to the representatives of the Christian communities in Cilicia to declare their independence under French protection, the French were opposing the establishment of a provisional government and the organization of government departments. The telegram, however, went on to emphasize the determination of the Armenians to persevere in spite of every obstacle and to carry out, at all costs, "local self-government under French protection."

It was in pursuance of this policy that General Andranik went to Paris, some time ago, to make one last appeal to the French Government, if it would not or could not fulfill its obligations in Cilicia, at least to permit and enable the Armenians to take the matter into their own hands. This appeal has now been refused, and the general interpretation of this latest move is that France is preparing still further to evacuate Cilicia, and, in accordance with the strong pro-Turkish movement which prevails in France, to come to terms, as soon as possible, with the Turkish insurgent forces. Indeed, in spite of the pitiful outcome of the negotiations with Kemal Pasha, some months ago, attempts to reach an understanding are even now being made, and the utmost concern is felt by Armenians throughout the world lest the consummation of such an understanding should be, as it most likely will be, a signal for fresh onslaughts on the Armenians in Cilicia and elsewhere by the Turks.

Once again, therefore, an appeal, and that of the most urgent kind, is being made by Armenian organizations to the great powers, not that they should fight the battles of the Cilician Christians, but merely that they should afford such help, in the way of equipment, as would enable these peoples to do more effectively what they are determined to do, and are doing in any case, namely, fight for themselves. "The fact remains," declared an Armenian authority to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London recently, "that if the Armenians were equipped there are sufficient numbers, yet only to drive out the Turks from Cilicia, but to hold it and establish the Armenian state there." There can be little question that if the powers cannot contrive

any way by which they can themselves fulfill their repeated promises to the Armenians, the least they can do is, to enable the Armenians, as far as possible, to achieve the fulfillment of these promises by their own efforts.

Labor's Power in Politics

A CASUAL review of the activities of the American Federation of Labor in the present political campaign in the United States must tend to convince even the most confirmed partisan, of whatever political faith, of the power of the great mass of American voters who maintain and exercise the right to vote as they see fit, despite the dictation of party leaders. It is doubtful if ever heretofore in the history of national and state campaigns in the United States there has been arrayed, weeks in advance of the election, so formidable and determined a nonpartisan voting unit as that which now seems to be voluntarily committed to the purpose of defeating those whose records, in Congress and out, are not approved by the affiliated Labor unions. The less conservative leaders who regarded the action of Samuel Gompers and other American Federation of Labor officials in refusing to cooperate in the campaign outlined by the Farmer-Labor Party at the bipartisan convention in Chicago as disloyal to Labor, were almost unanimous in forecasting the failure of the nonpartisan plans of the Federation. They were still apparently obsessed with the belief that partisan power is the only potent power in politics or at the polls. They failed to recognize the fact, perfectly apparent to Mr. Gompers and his immediate lieutenants, that in nearly every national election in the United States within the last quarter of a century, at least, as well as in many of the state and congressional districts in the north, east, and west, the results have been dictated by the unattached or floating vote, that element possessing an unascertainable power at the polls which has often been found to constitute the balance of voting strength.

It is, no doubt, true that never in the history of American politics has this unattached, or nonpartisan, element been so great, numerically, as at the present time. This increasing strength was apparent long before the enfranchisement of the women of the United States, though it will probably be proved that the addition of this great independent mass of voters has multiplied, many times, the power of the unorganized or nonpartisan voting forces. It may be true, and probably is true, that while the appeals of so-called class voters in the past have frequently been unheeded by those who assumed the right to direct and dictate partisan policies and platforms, it is equally a fact that in the final analysis, especially in congressional elections, which in recent years have included the popular election of United States senators, the appeal for party solidarity and party loyalty has usually been effective. The time has come, in the estimation of Labor, when this partisan appeal should no longer be heeded. Labor leaders point to a record of alleged broken promises. They insist that the rights and demands of the workers have been ignored or disregarded in the formulation of vital national measures, and the great mass of voters allied with the Labor unions have apparently become convinced that they have been unfairly dealt with by the national legislators. For the moment it is not to be considered whether their conclusion is correct or otherwise. It is sufficient to realize that in many pre-election contests it has been made apparent that those in whose behalf the claim has been made were satisfied that it was well founded. A recent indication of this sort, cited by Labor leaders themselves, is the result of the primary election in North Carolina, where it is claimed that four members of Congress who are regarded as unfriendly to organized Labor will not be returned. In Wisconsin, also, John J. Esch, for many years a Republican Representative in Congress, was defeated at the primary election by what is claimed to be the nonpartisan Labor vote, as a penalty for his activity in obtaining the passage of the railroad bill which bears his name, jointly with that of Senator Cummins of Iowa. The defeat of Mr. Cummins is sought by the same forces at the November election.

The leaders of the nonpartisan Labor campaign make the claim, which thus far seems not to have been disputed, that every North Carolina congressman whose Labor record is unfavorable has been defeated, and that the state ticket most favorable to Labor has been nominated. These results can hardly fail to encourage those directly interested in the campaign being so effectively waged without the aid or support of any so-called political organization. Their effect will, no doubt, be to increase nonpartisan activity in all the states and congressional districts between now and election day, and any forecast which seeks to reassure those who still retain unquestioning confidence in the ability of self-appointed party leaders to rally the former adherents to the standards of partisanship at the eleventh hour may prove misleading, even though somewhat reassuring. But a more far-reaching effect, it now seems, will be the convincing still more firmly of those who have become skeptical of the pretended infallibility of partisan leadership. Those who have been compelled to stand by, sometimes protestingly, while party platforms have been framed without heed to their reasonable demands, may perhaps decide that a way has been found effectively to record their claim of right.

South West Africa

THE report, recently issued, of the Administrator of South West Africa, Sir Edmond H. L. Gorges, dealing with the progress of the colony in 1919, is distinctly encouraging. South West Africa, which was, of course, formerly German South West Africa, is now governed under mandate by the Union of South Africa, and, although it is only quite recently that the government at Cape Town was invested with full powers in the matter, most creditable progress has been made, and is still being made toward the rehabilitation and development of the country. One of the most satisfactory features of Sir Edmond Gorges' report is the evidence it affords that the German element in the colony is likely to accept the new régime with the determination to make the best of it.

True, where the native is concerned, the authorities would do well to exercise the most careful supervision over the German farmer, or indeed over any German settler, whatever his calling. The Germans in the colony, however, are fully aware of their position, that their future lies very largely in their own hands, and that, if they are willing to work side by side with the citizens of the Union for the common good, they will be met at least half way. The fact that they have apparently accepted this position with good grace is all in the line of progress.

In many other directions, too, progress is indicated. The stock farmers have done remarkably well, and the report declares that this prosperity has spread to the commercial community. Old business relationships, interrupted during the years of occupation, have been reopened, and further enterprises have been undertaken. Today trade is everywhere declared to be brisk, and although it is confined very largely to business done with the Union, there is every indication that, before very long, South West Africa will be trading direct with Europe and America.

The great problem which the colony has to face is the labor problem. Under German rule a system of forced labor everywhere obtained, and the horrors of this system have made a tremendous impression on the natives. The account, indeed, of the outrages committed on the native population, the utter disregard of elemental rights, and the massacres, limited only by the fear that too great thoroughness would impair the labor market, must be accounted one of the blackest stories in the annals of German colonial government. "I shudder to think," declared the headman of the Windhuk Hereros, when an effort was being made, some time ago, to ascertain the wishes of the native population as to the future government of the country, "I shudder to think of this country ever being German again. We tremble for our lives at the very idea. Since the British have taken the country we have had rest and happiness. We are allowed now to select our own masters. We are regularly paid, and our families are not separated. We do not feel the sjambok any more. We are allowed to acquire cattle with our savings. The British courts are just and impartial. They treat all without partiality, and the native is allowed to speak."

This tremendous change from forced to free labor has not been effected without difficulty, and the problem is one that is still exercising the Union authorities. The country, however, is steadily settling down to work, and the report looks confidently forward to an increasingly prosperous future for the colony as a whole.

A Railroader's Half Century

AFTER a career as a railroad executive and operator in the western half of the United States almost contemporaneous with that of James J. Hill, known because of his larger constructive enterprises as "the empire builder," J. M. Hannaford, for almost a half century connected with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, will retire from the presidency of that company next month. During the long period of his activity he has seen almost marvelous strides in the development of western industries and western commerce. His association has always been with the Northern Pacific, and he has watched it through its many vicissitudes, its slow development from a government-subsidized line extending from the Mississippi River, through an almost unbroken wilderness, to the Pacific Ocean; its gradual growth in importance to farms, manufactories, and mines; and its passage through almost numberless financial crises, in one of which, at least, its very identity was threatened with submersion. Mr. Hannaford has always been connected with the operation of the Northern Pacific rather than with the management of its administration and financial affairs, and for this reason he is better known in St. Paul and other cities of the west than in the east. It has been to him, more than to any other single individual, perhaps, that those who have directed the policy of the road have looked to keep an almost endless train of freight and passenger cars moving uninterruptedly between the eastern and western termini. Even before his elevation to the presidency of the railroad, in 1913, he was vice-president in charge of operation, and his duties as chief executive officer have been confined principally to the operating department.

It was in 1913 that it was decided to separate, in a large measure, the administrative and operative departments of the road. Howard Elliott was about to retire from the presidency of the Northern Pacific to assume his duties in the east with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Mr. Elliott's duties had been more those of an administrator than an operating director, that task having long been intrusted to Mr. Hannaford in his capacity as vice-president. It was decided at that time to create a new post, that of chairman of the board of directors, and William P. Clough, who had been with the railroad for a third of a century, and who was then a vice-president also, was made chairman, with offices in New York. The selection of Mr. Hannaford for the presidency was regarded at that time as an evidence of the lessening of the Hill interests in Northern Pacific control, as he had been successful against George T. Slade, a third vice-president of the railroad, a son-in-law of Mr. Hill. This was said almost to complete the severance of the ties which had bound the Northern Pacific Railway and the Great Northern Railway together through the Hill influence.

Mr. Hannaford has known the west almost since the time when the railway supplanted the pony express and the four-horse stagecoach. No doubt it has amused him, at times, to catch, in his office or along the line, the protests of passengers because of the delay of a train for a few hours and a consequent interruption, possibly for a day, in a transcontinental Pullman trip. He has had intimate knowledge of the thought and care exercised in an effort to perfect, as nearly as possible, a service which, easily within the time of his activities, would have been regarded as unattainable. Down at Fifth and Jackson streets in St. Paul, where the Northern Pacific general offices are situated, those who have known Mr. Hannaford for forty years, more or less, will be quite inclined to tell any inquiring visitor at least something of the part which that veteran railroader has had

in improving and maintaining service, on one particular railroad, over all the hundreds of miles between the Mississippi Valley and the western coast.

Editorial Notes

Too great prominence cannot be given to the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has formally denied the motion and petition to reopen the prohibition cases decided last June. In other words, the Supreme Court has decided finally that both the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act are constitutional. So does the struggle, always unequal, as far as the liquor interests are concerned, grow more unequal every day.

MANY years ago, in the little town of Sidmouth, on the coast of Devonshire, there lived a woman named Mrs. Partington. Her cottage was right on the beach. Indeed, at high tide, some venturesome wave would often throw itself a last line of foam within a few yards of her front door. However, the sea never ventured on any liberty greater than this, until, one day, a higher tide and a stronger wind than were ever known before carried the sea, not only up the front walk but straight through Mrs. Partington's front door. Mrs. Partington was indignant. Such a thing had never been seen or heard of before. She seized a mop, and there and then the historic contest began. Mrs. Partington with her mop, defying the Atlantic ocean. The ocean won. As Sydney Smith put it on a memorable occasion, "I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should never have meddled with a tempest." Might not the liquor interests, who are still struggling with all manner of mops against the tide of prohibition, learn a useful lesson from the story of the Dame of Sidmouth?

ALTHOUGH the State of Massachusetts has not raised the age under which children are compelled regularly to attend the public schools, it has made it so difficult for the boys and girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age to obtain employment that there is a general disposition in the industries to give no consideration to candidates for position who are under sixteen. A new continuation school law, which went into effect at the opening of the school year this fall, is quite likely still further to restrict the employment of children below this age. As the Massachusetts law concerning the education of children now stands, all the boys and girls in the State, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, must be attending the public day schools, or must be employed under the authority of a home permit or an employment certificate, in which case they are required to attend a continuation school. Under these conditions there is little opportunity for boys and girls to dodge school until they have reached the age of sixteen.

IN IRELAND there are old times and new times, and a tourist who is spending a delightful holiday in Kerry says he heard the following short conversation: "What is 9 o'clock?" "It is 8." "And now if it is 8 it is 9." This holiday-maker says there are at least two times in Kerry, summer time as introduced from England, known as new time, and the old time. Farmers and a number of others, especially dwellers in mountain districts, go by this latter time, but it is doubtful whether it is one hour or, according to former Irish time, one hour and twenty-five minutes behind English time. "So," the tourist observes, "in the end we have three times, and sure it is morning or evening, and isn't that enough for any Christian to know?"

HERE is an important and too little discerned distinction as to the definition of the now commonly-heard campaign slogan, "America first." It is from the article on "The Voter's Choice in the Coming Election," by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, in The Atlantic Monthly for October. The president-emeritus of Harvard University declares that "America first" means, in respect to national conduct, not moral leadership and enterprise, and service without thought of self, but selfishness, desertion of brave comrades-in-arms, seeking cover from new risks for liberty and humanity, and refusal to participate in protecting the weak against the strong, and in making aggressive war too dangerous, in either civilized or barbarous regions, to be undertaken."

THE storied hardships of circus folk assumed a new aspect a few days ago, when, according to a report from Finland, two performers from the United States were denied the right to leave Russia. Or, rather, their "live stock" was denied the right to leave the country, which is equivalent to the same thing, since many circus performers are practically inseparable from their animal companions. The "live stock" in question consisted of a trained donkey and several dogs. Perhaps the Bolsheviks were in need of entertainers, and deemed it best to hold those with proven ability to "make the children laugh."

A BRITISH firm of aeroplane makers is said to be executing orders for survey machines to be used in Canada and India. In this way part of the five-sixths of the earth's surface still awaiting accurate survey may be effectively mapped. What the average man will probably be interested in knowing is whether districts reduced to the map by aeroplane survey, or, to be exact, by photopertography, will not develop an Einstein bulge sufficient to disqualify them from assuming a place comfortably beside the existing contents of the ordnance survey maps, or even of the handy pocket atlas.

THE EVENING STANDARD of London celebrates the return of the Duchess of Newcastle to her estate at Clumber Park, a favorite haunt of Robin Hood in former days, with a brief historical sketch of the family. The Duke, it appears, is descended from an interesting personage in the sixteenth century, who was Baron Clinton, Lord High Admiral, Governor of Boulogne, Lord of the Bedchamber, Governor of the Tower, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy in the war against France and Scotland. How clever and versatile people used to be before division of labor reached its present acute stage!